*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,962—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 3rd April. |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 10th " |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5257 | W. A. Wheler | 17th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5193 | M. De Horne | 24th " |
| B.L. BRITANNIA | 6525 | J. L. Parfitt | 1st May. |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 8th " |
| B.L. CALEDONIA | 7368 | W. B. Andrews | 15th " |
| | | FRIDAY, 7 P.M. | |
| * THAMES | 4258 | W. J. Nantes | 21st May. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 5193 | M. DeHorne | 28th " |
| * SHANNON | 4180 | E. Crewe | 4th June. |
| B.L. COROMANDEL | 4652 | F. H. Seymour | 11th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 18th " |
| B.L. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 25th " |

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail Trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

**TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st May 1897. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassovich | 1,213 | 1st June 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Felner | 4,285 | 12th April. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 26th May. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

**STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.**

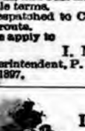
| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | R. Mayer | 3678 | 21st April 1897. |

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For farther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MELBOURNE | 4,080 | Duchateau | Friday noon. 16th April. |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Paul | 14th May. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Prebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 8th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,934 tons, about 8th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about 9th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1897.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 26th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

### STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | 5,284 | On or about the 30th April. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1897. Agents.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | Jacobs | 1,716 | 5th April. |

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,
### WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is called to the very fine Stock of CLARETS held by this Company. These are shipped direct from Bordeaux, from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

| | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Credit. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "very fine flavour and in great demand" per doz. | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 12 |
| BORDEAUX, "a very favourite Wine" " | 12 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 7 12 |
| PETIT MEDOC, "good body, with a very pleasing flavour" " | 15 0 | 8 4 | 16 12 | 9 0 |

GOOD DINNER WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR MEDOC, "high character and flavour" per doz. | 18 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 11 4 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour" " | 26 0 | 14 0 | 29 0 | 15 10 |
| GRAVES (White Bordeaux) " | 20 8 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 14 0 |

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and Bouquet" per doz. | 34 0 | 20 8 | 38 0 | 23 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet" " | 41 8 | 23 0 | 46 0 | 26 0 |

— A SPECIALITE —

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ST. EULALIE CLARET per doz. | 11 0 | 6 0 | 12 4 | 6 12 |

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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| | Rs. a. |
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WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
## McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

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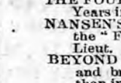
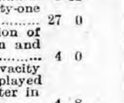


**PASSENGERS**



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| Impermeable Watches, metal and Silver | 65 |
| Black Dial Watches, in Silver case | 55 |
| Fancy coloured Dial Watches, metal | 28 |
| Military Model Wrist Watches, metal | 32 |
| Military Model Wrist Watches, Gold and Silver From Rs. | 35 to 180 |
| Cheap Model Wrist Watches, metal | 20 |
| Splash Board Watches, with cases " " | 40 " 95 |
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| Gentlemen's Silver Watches " " | 50 " 110 |
| English Lever Watches, Silver " " | 95 " 240 |
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| Automatic Calendar Watches | 150 |
| Jas. McCabe Watches, Gold | 350 |
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| Chronograph Watches, in Silver | 110 |
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| Perpetual Calendar and Simple Calendar Watches in Gold and Silver From | 35 to 1,200 |
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| Ladies' Presentation Watches | 2,500 |
| Chatelaine Watches From Rs. | 45 to 2,500 |
| Ladies' Bracelet Watches in a variety of designs " " | 65 " 2,200 |

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PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SOLUBLE
DISINFECTING FLUID
Rs. 3-8 Gallon.
CARBOLIC ACID
Rs. 3-8 Gallon.
CARBOLIC POWDER
—GUARANTEED—
10 per cent. Rs. 7 cwt. 15 per cent. Rs. 10 cwt.

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## COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

**NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!**

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

| | | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of | 50 | per box | 14 0 |
| Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia " | 50 | " | 15 0 |
| Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | " | 10 0 |
| Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | " | 12 8 |

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

| These can be recommended as good smokes :— | | | | Cash. Rs. as |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of | 50 | with rings | per box | 11 0 |
| Non Plus Ultra do. | 50 | do. | " | 9 0 |
| Isabels do. | 50 | do. | " | 7 8 |
| Exquisitas do. | 50 | do. | " | 7 0 |
| Princessas (small size) do. | 50 | do. | " | 5 0 |
| Little Devils do. | 50 | do. | " | 3 0 |
| Club Londres do. | 100 | do. | " | 7 0 |
| Neuvo Habano Especial do. | 100 | | " | 6 0 |
| Habano 1A (extra large size) | 100 | | " | 6 8 |
| Habano 2A do. | 100 | | " | 4 8 |
| Cartado 1A do. | 100 | | " | 6 8 |

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER still holds its own as one of the very best household Filters, being SIMPLE, CHEAP, and EFFICACIOUS

SOUND ADVICE.
EXAMINE YOUR FILTERS.
IF YOU DO NOT ALREADY POSSESS ONE TRY
KEMP'S STANDARD FILTER.
1 Gallon size Rs. 12
2 " " Rs. 17-8

Attend personally to the proper cleansing of your Filter. We re-fill the One-Gallon size for Rs. 1-12 and the Two-Gallon size for Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. F." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds. Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1897.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil, for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, at 12 noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 200, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the Form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

### NOTICE FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY, NIZAM CLUB, HYDERABAD DECCAN.

AS it is very often observed that some of the English and Urdu Papers are forwarded to the address of the Nizam's Club, Hyderabad, without an order, and are also continued though returned by the Club and at last demand the payment of Subscriptio . It is hereby notified for the information of all the Newspapers both Urdu and English, and especially for the information of those above alluded to, that no Newspaper should be forwarded to the address of the Nizam Club, Hyderabad, without an order in writing from the Undersigned. Any Newspaper sent to the address of this Club without the order of the Club shall neither be returned nor paid for.

MUSHHUDIN SADI,
Honorary Secretary, Nizam's Club, Hyderabad Deccan.
31st March, 1897.

### NOTICE

EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for EMPLOYMENT in the Commissariat Department, Bombay Command, will be held at this Office on the 19th instant. Applicants desirous of attending the Examination should send their applications not later than the 5th instant.

None but matriculated, or those who have passed the Final, or High Standard Examination of European Schools, will be allowed to appear for the Examination.

B. S. REILLY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General,
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1897.

### SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LD.

NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

A Rs. 10/00 Policy will amount to Rs. 13/00 Cash Value under the Sun Life System in 15 years.

☞ The connections of this Company date back from A.D. 1710.

Before you embark in Life Assurance, send for our plans and rates. New Plan of Accident Insurance affording substantial compensation for disablement.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
Chief Agents,
65-67, Esplanade Road.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

### PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1 Pound tin Rs. 15 or, post free | 15 12 |
| ½ " " " 7-8 or, post free | 8 0 |
| ¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free | 4 4 |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country consultants. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 0 |
| Vertial opinion as to Soundness | 5 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

| | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 1863 Vintage | 30 0 |
| A Genuine Port | 18 0 |

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments

OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,

From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREEMBAT, BOY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest

THE MONEY SCHOOL will not be CLOSED for the HOT SEASON VACATION should a fair number of students rejoin before the middle of this month.

FK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company, apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Boston's American Salve. No pain. No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—This is the third time my wife and self have stayed in this Hotel for a month. We are thoroughly well pleased with everything: food good, and Proprietor most obliging, and does everything that lies in his power to make one comfortable.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasgunj.

ONLY firm in Bombay which has Holloway and Co.'s London-made 8-day Office Clocks, Rs. 40, Rs. 55 and Rs. 100, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicine, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova, (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

PALLI HILL.—TO LET, from May 1st, for Six or Seven Months, FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to G. E. HOWSE, care of Thos. Cook & Son, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, a CASHIER and STOREKEEPER, Good knowledge of accounts and neat handwriting indispensable. Cash security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing with full particulars and references before 1st April, 1897, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, 10s. 10 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that POT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality," "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay Messrs. T. MASSARI and PRIER DE SAONE and Co., will act as AGENTS for the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO and RUBATTINO S. N. COY.

E. C. BARBORO.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufacture and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

E. I. G. GILL,
Nillikuppam, S. Arcot, Madras.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from BOMBAY, Captain F. E. B. HARDCASTLE is APPOINTED AGENT and SURVEYOR to

REGISTRO ITALIANO.
BUREAU VERITAS.
AMERICAN RECORD OF SHIPPING.

W. CROWDER.

WE have ADMITTED Mr. FRANK EDWARD BURGHARDT HARDCASTLE a PARTNER in our Firm from THIS DAY.

W. CROWDER & Co.

28, Apollo Street, April 1st, 1897.

### TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following BLANKETS (25 per cent. more or less) for Mountain Batteries in the Bombay Command during the year 1897-98, commencing from the 1st April, 1897. The Blankets should be according to the latest Specification.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blankets, J. P.:— | |
| 6 feet by 6 feet | No. 232 |
| 5½ feet by 4 feet | No. 357 |
| Shaped M. B. Ordnance Mules and Ponies. | No. 632 |

2. Tenders will only be received in duplicate up to noon on the 29th April, 1897, at the Arsenal Office on printed forms which can be obtained on application at the rate of two annas each. They should be accompanied by a deposit (Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes) as Earnest-money at the rate of two per cent., which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the Tenders.

C. WOOD, Captain, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer, in charge Arsenal.

Quetta, Arsenal Office, dated 23rd March, 1897.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1897 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Third Day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 6th Day of March, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

### INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

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"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

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"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,

Packing and Postage extra.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

A LARGE DELIVERY OF

ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS

SUIT Rs. 35. COAT VEST AND TROUSERS

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SPLENDID VALUE.

NOW READY.

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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective mental or brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, [illegible] and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulas and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness a complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons phrasing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy, without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 2, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

*Agents for India* TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in Grave Interest deposit accounts.

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Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 12,000,000 = | Rs. 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ 4,500,000 = | „ 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ 4,150,000 = | „ 8,260,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Sadar's Palace, Apollo Gate, Fort, Bombay.

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RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,114,625 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £180,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nuwera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Int. rest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 6,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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G. H. TOWNSEND,
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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and 31

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 54m, Sun sets, 6h., 14m. High water, 11-42m, 12-8m. Low water, 5-11m., 5-31m.

Naval Court-of-Enquiry *re* Warren Hastings disaster. Dockyard, 11 a.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, President's reception of members, 8-45 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

ARYA SAMAJ.—The twenty-third anniversary of the Samaj will be celebrated at the Samaj Hall, Kakadwady, Girgaum, on Saturday and Sunday next.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

THEFT AT MINT ROAD.—Hirachund Dowehund, residing at Mint Road, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of articles, valued at Rs. 192, from his room, some time during his absence from Bombay, on account of the plague.

MR. PALLUNJEE PESTONJEE RAGHINA, treasurer, Bombay General Post Office, who has been lately retired on pension, has been appointed a special constable like other Justices of the Peace, by General Gatacre, President of the Plague Committee.

THEFT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Dr. Golinho, a Municipal medical officer, who keeps his dispensary on Erskine Road, has reported to the police the theft of a case of surgical instruments, of the value of Rs. 122, from his dispensary, on the 22nd ultimo.

FOUND DROWNED—On Wednesday morning, the dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was found floating in a basin, at Apollo Bunder, and was removed ashore. There were no marks of violence on the body. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to indentify the corpse. At an inquest held on the body, the jury brought in an open verdict.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGAON.—Special services for communicants of the Church of England are being held this week (Thursday, Friday, and Saturday). Four addresses daily will be given by the Rev. Father Osborne, S. S. T. E., who is in Bombay specially for Lent:—7 a. m., general; 5 p.m., women; 8 p.m. general; 9 p.m., men only. All communicants are invited. There was a large congregation present, at 7 a.m., yesterday, notwithstanding the plague.

BURNT IN A KILN.—Kania Khanack, a Hindu labourer, aged nineteen years, residing at Mazagaon, and employed in a lime-kiln belonging to Mr. Cassum Noormahomed, at Sewree Cross Road, was, on Wednesday afternoon, engaged in removing some stones from the kiln, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell in, sustaining severe burns about the legs and arms. The man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The result of the examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court was declared yesterday. All the four candidates have passed. Their names are:—Messrs. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama and N. Roberts, articled clerks to Messrs. Brown and Moir; Mr. Muncher Ardasir Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw; and Mr. Dattatrya N. Vaiyad, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—Yesterday forenoon, Mahomed Ebrahim was driving his hack victoria, No. (0, when it collided with a labour-cart at the junction of Masjid Bunder and Abdul Rahiman Street. The driver of the victoria pulled up the horse so sharply that the animal was thrown down on its haunches, and one of the wheels of the cart passed over the horse's foreleg, breaking the bone. The horse was conveyed in a cart to the owner's stable, at Oomercarry.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | One New Commander | Latann. |
| Selection | Madame L'Archiduc | Offenbach. |
| Polka | Lizaro | Strauss. |
| Fantasia | On Popular Ballads | Kappey. |
| Valse | Explosion Waltz | Gung'l |
| Galop | Arabella | Zikoff. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Preciosa | Bevery. |
| Overture | Poet and Peasant | Suppe. |
| Selection | The Sorcerer | Sullivan. |
| Intermezzo | Loin Du Bal | Gillet. |
| Selection | Les Rendezvous | Mansfeingni. |
| Valse | Corpshall Tauzer | Gung'l. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CUTTING OFF HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Hooseinbux Jaharalli, a foreman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife, Khatija, by cutting the tip of her nose off, on the morning of the 8th February last. The woman opposed the wishes of her husband, whereupon the latter got excited, and getting upon her chest cut her nose off with a knife. He then ran out of the house, and surrendered himself up to the police. The police, on going to the house, found the tip of the nose, but could not recover the knife with which the deed had been done. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, committed the accused, as above stated, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE THEFT AT THE SASSOON ALLIANCE SILK MILL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan brought on remand, and again charged Atmaram Raghoo and Gopal Raghoo, employes in the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill, at Victoria Road, with theft as servants of currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 570, belonging to Nageji Munchanam, spinning master, employed in the same mill. The circumstances under which the theft had been committed have been reported. The police, on an inquiry, recovered the whole of the property from the father-in-law of the second accused, with whom it had been kept by accused for safe custody. His Worship convicted the second accused, and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The first accused was discharged as the evidence to convict him with the theft was not sufficient.

PLUCKY RESCUE.—About half-past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Antoni Mariam, aged fifteen years, daughter of a cook, employed in the services of Inspector O'Keeffe, was climbing up a tree in the compound of the Parel Bhoiwada police station, when she accidentally slipped off a branch, and fell into the well under the tree. An alarm was raised, on hearing which the girl's father ran to the well, and jumped in and kept the girl afloat until policeman No. 1452-F and two ramosees jumped in and saved both the girl and her father, as they were completely exhausted in water. Ropes were brought, and all were safely hauled up. The father as well as the policeman deserve great credit for their pluck in rescuing the drowning girl. The policeman and the two ramosees were placed, yesterday morning, by Superintendent Briscoe before the Commissioner, who awarded them Rs. 5 each for the pluckly manner in which they had behaved in rescuing the girl and also her father from drowning.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Craigh, pleader, appeared, on behalf of Mr. Beomanji Jalbhoy, a Parsee guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and presented an information against Dr. G. Murphy, charging him with defamation. From the information, it appears that, on the 26th ultimo, the complainant was in charge of No. 111 down Cooria local-train, by which Dr. Murphy travelled to Byculla, having also booked his bicycle, which was carried in the rear brake. The accused, being a little late, jumped into the brake as the train was leaving the platform of the station, and travelled as far as the Musjid Bunder station, where he alighted, and got into a first-class carriage. On the train arriving at the Byculla station the cycle was removed by two porters at the instance of Dr. Murphy. On the complainant's return from Cooria, by No. 242 up local-train, complainant was met at the Victoria Terminus by a jamedar of the Railway police, named Rahmankhan Bhedunkhan and Mr. Knight, the assistant station-master, and Mr. Bonshoen, the platform inspector. The jamedar expressed his intention of searching the guard who, on the advice of the assistant station-master, and the platform inspector, submitted. He was then searched in the presence of the above two gentlemen, but nothing was found on him. Upon an inquiry complainant then ascertained that Dr. Murphy had stated to the station-master at Byculla that he had lost Rs. 200 in ten currency notes from a bag attached to his bicycle, and that he suspected the complainant of the theft. Dr. Murphy stated that no one but the complainant had taken his money. About midnight that day Mr. Ballantine, the Chief Railway constable, and the complainant called at the doctor's house, at Frere Road, when the latter wrote and signed a paper exonerating complainant from blame, but subsequently in the hearing of the Chief Constable the accused spoke to complainant: "I hope you will enjoy the Rs. 200. It won't do you any good. Ill-got ill-spent." The magistrate, on perusal of the information granted a notice against Dr. Murphy, calling upon him to show cause why a process should not be issued against him.

## THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting and prize-distribution in connection with the Indo-British Institution was held, last evening, in the school building adjacent to the School of Art, Esplanade. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided, and Mrs. Little gave away the prizes. The western room of the school building was nicely decorated with flags, bunting and flower vases. A raised platform was erected at the north end of the room, where the chairman, Mrs. Little, and a few gentlemen were seated. In front of them the prizes were arranged on a table. Among those present were Archdeacon Scott, Mr. Justice Fulton, Mr J. P. Orr, the Rev. C. Gilder, the Rev. Mr. Barham, Garrison Chaplain, Mr. F. A. Little, and other friends of the Institution.

An action song, entitled the "Merry Drummer," was very cleverly gone through by the little ones. "Light pole drill" was the next item on the programme, and the girls went through the same so skilfully and intelligently as is rarely seen at similar gatherings held in connection with other local schools.

The Rev. Mr. Barham, hon. secretary of the institution, then read the report as under:—

Although the income has slightly exceeded the expenditure, this, it will be seen, has been owing to a marked reduction in the number of children on the rolls. There were, on the 31st December last 63 boarders in the two schools, of whom 31 were boys and 27 were girls, as against 80 children on the corresponding date in the previous year. Twenty-seven children were on the free list, and for 33 children only a portion of the cost of maintenance has been paid or promised by parents or guardians, the remaining charge being borne by the institution. One child is partly maintained on the interest of the late Rev. Chas. Green's Scholarship Fund. Only 3 children have been fully paid for at the rate of Rs. 13 monthly, the estimated outlay for each child since the introduction of the new and more expensive dietary. During the year, 21 boarders were admitted and 33 were withdrawn. There were, on the 31st December, 19 day-scholars (6 boys and 13 girls) in the schools. The actual school attendance (inclusive of day-scholars) was 82, as against 102 in 1895. The institution was inspected on the 10th December, by Mr. J. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N. D. Of the boys' school, of which Mr. J. Ezekiel has charge as head-master, Mr. Oliver reports:—"Standard VII.—The boys in this class did fairly well in English, Latin, Algebra, and English History. The Exercise books had been carefully corrected, and the hand-writing of the boys was good. "Standard VI.—In this class, the boys possess a fairly good knowledge of English and a good knowledge geography and arithmetic. The Exercise books were neatly written. "Standard IV.—The boys acquitted themselves well in English, parsing, dictation, and geography. The Exercise books were well written. "Standard III.—In this class, the boys possess a fairly good elementary knowledge of English, parsing, and arithmetic. The copy-writing of the class was good. "Standard II and I.—The boys in these classes did fairly well in English and arithmetic. The copy-writing and dictation were good."

Of the Girls' School, under Mrs. Clancy, the head mistress, Mr. Oliver writes:—"Standard VII.—The girls in this class possess a good knowledge of English, poetry, and algebra, and a fairly good knowledge of Indian History. The maps were fairly good, and the hand-writing was satisfactory. "Standard VI.—The girls did fairly well in English, poetry, parsing, arithmetic, and geography. The Exercise books were well written. "Standard IV.—In this class, the girls possess a fairly good knowledge of English and parsing, and a good knowledge of arithmetic. The recitation and dictation were fairly good. "Standard III.—The girls did fairly well in English, parsing, and arithmetic. The copy-books were written fairly well. "Standards II and I.—The girls in these classes were somewhat imperfectly acquainted with the English books which they had read, but they acquitted themselves fairly well in arithmetic and dictation. The copy-books of Standard II were written fairly well." Mr. Oliver adds—"The children in the lower classes were taught musical drill, at which they were proficient." The grant-in-aid of previous years was renewed, namely, Boys' School, Rs. 701; and Girls' School, Rs. 843—total Rs. 1,504. The schools were examined in religious knowledge by the Rev. W. A. Hickins, chaplain of All Saints', Malabar Hill, who reports that although the boys showed, for the most part, a very fair acquaintance with the scripture subjects and the Prayer Book, yet there seemed to be a want of knowledge of definite Church-teaching, especially on the part of the elder boys. Of the girls, Mr. Dickins writes in terms of unqualified praise. Their knowledge of Scripture was excellent, and the Church-teaching well grasped and understood. He concludes his report on both schools as follows:—"The general result was very satisfactory, but, undoubtedly, both on paper and *viva voce* the girls displayed more knowledge than the boys." The boys competed for the Beacon's prize in December. The boys' cricket club has again done good work, winning seven matches out of nine during the year. The subscriptions and donations received for the general fund have amounted to Rs. 4,732-12-3 as against Rs. 4,377 in 1895, being an increase of Rs. 355-12-3. There has been a slight decrease in the Church-offertories, Rs. 1,554-2-6 having been received in 1896, against Rs. 1,722-7-9 in the previous year. The payments received on account of boarders have decreased from Rs. 4,464-12-3 in 1895 to Rs. 3,755-2-9 in 1896. Government have contributed towards the board and education of destitute children on the committee's hands, being one-third of their actual cost to the funds. The funds have again been substantially helped from the proceeds of concerts and other entertainments given in aid of the institutions, Rs. 1,304 having been realized from this source during the year. The committee have to express their obligations to Mesdames Forrest and Dimmock for organizing the very successful concert held in the girl's school on the 2nd of September last. They also offer their best thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted on the occasion. The total income of the general fund, from which the ordinary expenses of the institution are met, has been Rs. 16,042-15-2, and the year's expenditure has been Rs. 15,709-3-9. The committee acknowledge with thanks gifts of new clothing for both schools from the work classes of the Young Women's Christian Association at Parel and Igatpuri; also from the Church Guilds at Sandy and Bhusawal. The ladies' committee have kindly contributed Rs. 61 for blankets for the boys. Colonel A. B. Mein and Mr. F. Hutchinson, having resigned their seats on the committee, Major S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., and Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A., were elected under rule 6, to fill the vacancies, pending the annual meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton has, on the invitation of the committee, kindly taken up the duties of honorary treasurer in succession to Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, who has left India. The committee take this opportunity of recording their high sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Bowen to the institution during the past year. The Rev. S Leigh Lye, having been appointed in February 1890 as Chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, the Rev. C. Gilder was elected by the committee to officiate as secretary of the institution until relieved on the 1st July by the Rev. C. M. Barham, acting Garrison Chaplain, St. Thomas' Cathedral. The committee desire to record the fact that on the 1st May the Rev. C. Gilder will have been for 30 years connected with the schools. Although he has resigned the secretaryship into younger hands, he still retains pastoral charge over the children, and is able from his long experience to render valuable assistance both to the honorary Secretary and to the honorary treasurer. The committee desire to offer their best acknowledgments to the members of the ladies' committee for their supervision of the domestic arrangements of both schools. Mrs. Forrest, the lady president, to whose deep interest in the welfare of the children the institution owes so much, having left Bombay, Mrs C. Douglas has been elected to fill the office. In conclusion the committee, while thanking all who have so kindly helped the institution in the past, earnestly appeal to the friends of the orphan and destitute for increased support in the future.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that sometimes an actual deficit was shown while at others they had to thank the friends for enabling them to go on with their work and bringing up the figures again. There was one fact noticed in the report, namely, that the number of pupils had decreased. The idea of changing the school was to provide more accommodation and increase the number of the pupils. The present time was bad enough for making any appeal, yet as this was the last time that his Lordship would make any such appeal, he suggested a great deal more than the usual yearly effort every year should be made as soon as times improved and the state of Bombay became better. His Lordship was of opinion that the Anglican community would not allow such an useful institution to dwindle down, resulting in an undesirable end. Referring to the physical drill and exercise, his Lordship said that they were satisfactory. He then formally moved the adoption of the report.

Major Hickson seconded the report, observing that the marching practice and pole drill exhibited by the girls impressed the ladies and gentlemen present so much that he thought they would be of great service in times of emergency. He also referred to Mr. Glider's long and useful connection with the school.

The report was then adopted.

The children then went through ring drill (calesthenics) as cleverly as the action song. A refreshing song "Evening Bells" was next sung by the pupils which elicited loud applause.

The secretary then announced the names of the following gentlemen who have been elected to fill the vacancies on the committee:—Colonel Stephens, R.A., Major Hickson, and Mr. Chitty.

The Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, proposed, and Mr. Orr seconded, that Mr. Gore-Brown be thanked for auditing the accounts and that the committee's action in inviting him to audit the accounts be sustained. The resolution was carried.

The boys next gave a magnificent exhibition of boxing drill and received very loud applause for the same.

Mr. Little then gave away the prizes to the successful children, who were cheered by their friends and colleagues as they received their reward.

The Hon. Mr. Justic Fulton proposed a vote of thanks to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay for presiding. Mr. Justice Fulton remarked that it was more than a formal proposal. As that was the last occasion that the Lord Bishop was amongst them it was only due to him to refer to his valuable services in time of difficulty the liberality with which he assisted the funds of the Charitable Institution. He assured the Lord Bishop that he left the country yet he carried with him their best regard.

The Lord Bishop in replying to the compliment thanked Mr. Justice Fulton and other friends for speaking and receiving the kind words about him. He admitted he had the warmish interest in the institution but he only did his most obvious duty. His Lordship then proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Little who though living at a considerable distance was always regular in doing any service she could to the Institution.

The Singing of God save the Queen terminated the proceedings.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### MURDERING A MISTRESS WITH A BUTCHER'S KNIFE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAJAB RAJU.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in February last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with the intention of causing death, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

It appeared that Divali, a young woman of about seventeen years, and Talavia by caste, was converted to Mahomedanism when she was a mere child of twelve or thirteen years. Having lost caste by reason of her conversion, she used to live with several men as their mistress, and was last in the keeping of the accused Rajab. In the Session Judge's opinion, it was proved, as it was admitted by the accused, that he and Divali were living as man and wife for about four months before her death. They used to live in the accused's hut in the Dhed quarters of Ankleshwar, and nobody else lived in the hut with them. Accused was not married to Divali. Accused further admitted that about 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th January last, he went to the chief constable's house and gave him certain information about the death of Divali during the preceding night. The chief constable and a "panch" went to the house of the accused, and found the corpse of Divali with her throat cut from ear to ear. Bai Amrat, mother of Divali, identified the corpse as that of her daughter. The hospital assistant of Ankleshwar, on making a *post mortem* examination, found the throat cut transversely from ear to ear, the wound being six and a-quarter inches long, and over an inch in depth, all the blood vessels having been cut through. There were no other marks of violence. The nature of the injury; said the Sessions Judge, shewed that the death was homicidal, and not suicidal. Moreover, a young girl of seventeen years was incapable of cutting her own throat in that fashion. The dead body was lying on its back upon a bedding, and covered with a sheet up to the neck. There was no cutting instrument lying close to the corpse. The accused, upon being questioned by the chief constable, produced from a corner of the hut two knives, one of which was a butcher's knife and the other a table knife. The former was full of wet blood, and the latter had a few stains of blood upon it, and there was every reason to believe that the butcher's knife was used in perpetrating the crime. Mr. Tipnis had not the slightest hesitation in holding that Divali was killed by somebody with the intention of causing her death, for the manner of the injury, which must have resulted in immediate death, and the use of a butcher's knife with that brutal force upon the vital part of the body could leave no room for any other conclusion. There were no eye-witnesses, and the case rested entirely upon the conduct and statements of the accused and a few other minor points proved in the case. As the accused gave certain information and made incriminating statements, the chief constable took him before the nearest magistrate and requested him to record his confession. The accused's allegation before the Sessions Court was, that one Kadur, with whom Divali had some intimacy, had entered his hut at night, and when the accused awoke on hearing some gurgling sound, and saw Kadur seated near the woman, he seized Kadur, but as he tried to injure him with a knife on his throat, he let him go, and Kadur ran off. Accused pursued him but could not catch him. On returning to the hut, and lighting a lamp, he found that Divali's throat was cut. He went and informed the Foujdar, who kicked him and induced him to say that he himself had killed the woman on the promise that he would be let off. The accused had made a different statement before the magistrate. He said that he noticed the previous afternoon Divali and Kadur bathing in the Dhed tank. He also noticed him near Divali in the hut at night when he awoke from sleep, that he pursued Kadur, who ran away, that he then returned to the hut, that when Divali fell asleep half-an-hour afterwards, in the excitement of anger generated by her conduct, he struck her throat with his knife. The Sessions Judge entirely disbelieved accused's allegation that Kadur killed Divali in the hut and ran away. The fact of accused being a butcher, and the butcher's knife being discovered in his hut, and its being full of blood, confirmed the accused's confession to a great extent. His trowsers had fresh blood stains, and his other clothes which were placed under the deceased's head as a pillow were stained with blood. Mr. Tipnis convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

Their lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—The two Scholarships, each tenable for three years, have been awarded as follows:—

The first to Jivraj Odhavji Doshi, and the second to Narandas Tribhovandas Parekh, both of Bhavnagar High School.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship.—The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Kunvarji Mulchand Shah, of Samaldas College.

The Sinclair Prize.—The Sinclair Prize, consisting of Books, has been awarded in Sanskrit to Sheshrao Dinkar Deshpande, of Amnoti High School.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.—The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Harilal Govindbhai Parikh, of Baroda High School.

The Bai Sandhurst Scholarship.—The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Ibrahim Valimahomed Lakhani, of Bhavnagar High School.

The Bai Shirinbai Ratanshah Parakh Scholarship.—It is hereby notified that award is to be made of the Bai Shirinbai Ratanshah Parakh Scholarship, tenable for five years, which is at present vacant. Parsi female candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination of this University in 1896 or 1895, and who may desire to compete for the Scholarship, are required to send in their applications under From AAAB (vide page 508 of the Calendar for 1896-97) on or before Monday the 21st June next. The regulations regarding the Scholarship will be found at pages 368-69 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1896-97.

Bombay, 31st March 1897.

## GUZERAT CUP MEET, 1897.

THE following are the first entries for the Guzerat and Salmon Cups:—

| | Guzerat Cup. | Salmon Cup. |
|---|---|---|
| Captain The Hon H G Heneage | 2 | 1 |
| Mr A S M Ritchie | 2 | 0 |
| Mr C P White | 1 | 0 |
| Captain A R Knox | 2 | 1 |
| Mr C Gray | 2 | 1 |
| Major G A Mills | 2 | 1 |
| Major J S Ashby | 2 | 0 |
| Mr O Winter | 1 | 1 |
| Mr C W Waddington | 2 | 1 |
| Captain G A Weldon | 0 | 1 |
| Mr E Procter Sims | 1 | 0 |
| Mr A R Sinclair | 2 | 0 |
| Mr F Graham | 2 | 1 |
| Mr S M McCausland | 0 | 1 |
| Captain H O Hardison | 2 | 1 |
| Mr J H Symington | 2 | 0 |
| Mr K S Takhatsinghji of Kalosan | 1 | 0 |
| Mr K S Beharsinghji of | 0 | 1 |
| Mr K S Narsinghsinghji of | 0 | 1 |
| Mr W L B Souter | 1 | 1 |
| Mr T W Birkett | 1 | 1 |
| Major S Brown | 0 | 1 |
| Major J L Kelly | 2 | 1 |
| Mr C S Stack | 2 | 1 |
| Mr J L Symons | 2 | 1 |
| Captain C F Grantham | 2 | 0 |
| Major A Phayre | 2 | 0 |
| Mr L Bobertson | 1 | 0 |

The Camp will be at Bhandu, on the R. M. Railway, close to the Railway Station. Meet in Camp, Friday, 16th April. Ponies measured and certificates inspected 5 p.m. Heats drawn after dinner. Competitions to begin on morning of 17th.

Gentlemen who have entered but are prevented from attending are requested to send early intimation, otherwise it may be necessary to charge them for the messing arrangements made for them. Grass, grain, and other supplies will be obtainable at the camp at fixed rates for cash or on written order. No credit will be allowed to servants.

Notice of horses and servants sent to Camp in advance should be given to the Karkun in charge of the Camp, Bhandu, who will supply carts and other necessaries.

Second Entries close 10th April.

C. W. WADDINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT SURAT.

ON Thursday last there was a very successful gathering at Surat to witness the distribution of prizes to the students of the English Institution under the presidency of Mr. T. Walker, M. A., I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge. The spacious hall of the school building was thronged to its utmost capacity long before the time appointed. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the report by the Proprietor and Head-Master Mr. Chaonilal. A programme of recitations from Standard English authors interspersed with Sanskrit, Persian and Guzarati songs was gone through. This part of the programme being done Mrs. Walker gave away the prizes. The President then in a few brief but instructive words spoke encouragingly of this private institution and the progress it had made in a city like Surat which commanded many other State-aided schools. At the conclusion of the President's address, Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Moonshi, B. A., L. B., thanked the President and his lady for their presence that evening.

The following is the full text of Mr. Walker's speech:—

Mr Chaonilal, Ladies and Gantemen,—It is usual for the occupant of the chair to address a few remarks to the assembled young men. And first, I must congratulate you, Mr. Chaonilal on the success your school has attained. The report just read shews that there has been an advance in the number of boys on the roll, in the daily attendance, and in the University successes obtained by your pupils. It is very gratifying to find that private enterprise can succeed in the midst of a large town like Surat which has many State-aided schools.

I note with great satisfaction that Rs. 300 is being spent in scientific apparatus. We Englishmen are apt to think of India as a land of barbaric splendour and glitter, of dainty arts and crafts, the home of mysticism and theosophy; and to forget that to India we owe our astronomy, our arithmetic, our algebra, and the decimal system of counting which made advanced mathematics possible, which all came to us through the Arabs and Greeks. At this very moment the most remarkable discovery since the Rontgen rays has been made by a Bengali Professor. Some of you have perhaps seen photographs of coins in purses, of bones in the hand, which prove that certain rays of light can penetrate opaque substances like leather and human flesh. Professor Bose has discovered that waves of ether penetrate stone walls, and has fired off a pistol by means of these waves in a room from which he was separated by several intervening walls. To detect these waves he has actually invented an electric eye and beyond doubt he is on the edge of greater discoveries still. These results have been attained, not with the aid of elaborate apparatus and the co-operation of accomplished fellow-workers but unaided and in odd hours snatched from his duties as a professor. I have the greatest hopes of what India will do in the future when the attention of her sons has been turned to the study of nature. The days of your boys are ended at school I say you are no doubt thinking what profession to select, don't pin your hopes on Government service. We have a score of candidates for every vacancy that occurs, and can get B. A. to serve without pay at all for months in the hope of ultimately getting employment. That line is overcrowded. Become pleaders if you like, but don't stay in the big towns where the bar is large and efficient, but go the small places where there are few pleaders, where more are really wanted and work will be at once obtained. In medicine there is a vast amount of knowledge among the Hakims which ought to be made available to the world of science, and probably many fortunes are waiting those who will find out the virtues of many Indian drugs. To the younger pupils I say I am thankful to see so many boys able to tell their parents in how many years a mortgage of Rs. 100 at twelve per cent. will become a mortgage of Rs. 200 if you simply sit quite still and do nothing but keep paying off the debt. And now I conclude, with apologies for having detained you so long, it has been a pleasure to me to preside to-day and to Mrs. Walker to give the prizes to the boys who have well earned them. You all have our best wishes.

## COOLY RECRUITING.

A MEETING was held on Monday at the Royal Exchange Calcutta to consider a scheme for the formation of a central recruiting agency for tea gardens and other concerns in Assam, Cachar and Sylhet. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair presided, and in the course of an address said that the proposal before the meeting was the outcome of a suggestion by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which had been worked out by a special Sub-Committee of the Indian Tea Association. The scheme establishing a central recruiting agency had been well received by all engaged in the tea industry, and had obtained cordial support. It was now suggested that sirdari recruiting should be included, that a close time for arkattis for the period of sirdari recruiting should be insisted upon, and that the idea of seeking special legislation to render this scheme binding by penal enactment should, if possible, be abandoned. The scheme must be one of co-operation based upon community of interests. It can only be carried into effect with the unanimous approval of those concerned in the tea industry, and its existence must essentially depend upon the good faith of the signatories to the agreement. It is hoped by this treatment that the arkatti, or recruiter, may be restored to the position of a useful emissary and a good citizen. It is confidently believed that the new agency will remove the defects in the present system of engaging labour which the Government may otherwise consider it necessary to deal with by a legislative enactment. At the same time it will not interrupt the provisions of "free emigration," permitted under Section 7 of the Inland Emigration Act, 1882. Both planters and managers are tired of the vexatious surrounding of recruiting and desire to be lightened of an overburdensome annual outlay for importing labour which the Chamber of Commerce estimate at Rs. 45,00,000. It is the unanimous opinion that the management must rest in the hands of the committees of control having the services of first-class superintendents and assistants, superior medical officers and an efficient and large staff and establishment. It is proposed that the capital for this large undertaking should be supplied by the signatories to the agreement in the proportion to the cultivated area they represent. This will provide the capital for the cost of depots, bungalows, cooking utensils, surgical and medical equipment, etc. It was further proposed that a deposit of 20 per cent of the estimated cost of recruiting labour should accompany the indents for coolies with the twofold object of providing a working capital, and as subject to forfeit so as to be a restraint upon orders being given in excess of actual requirements. After some discussion the resolution was passed and the meeting separated.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad and a brisk fall at Jhansi, pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains much the same as yesterday and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the forces has been fresh at Bhuj and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj, 14 at Bellary 12 at Jacobabd and Sholapur and 10 at Indore Khandwa and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the mean season in the Punjab and the minimum in large excess at Deesa, Bhuj, Indore Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Cuddapah and the lowest 62° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are partially, coulded at Labore, Cawnpore, Jacobabad Deesa Bhuji Neemuch, Jubulpore, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay and Madras. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. The cyclonic circulation of winds in Sind indicates that the weather in the westernedsert is still in an unsettled condition. Pressure is abnormally low in the North-West Provinces, and the weather there is likey to remain more or less cloudy,

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Thursday:—The barometer has generally risen except over the Gangetic plain, the Central Provinces and South peninsula, but the changes are generally unimportant and a low pressure area is shown over the west of the North-West Provinces, another over Central Burma, and a third over Central Madras, but the pressure differences are generally small. Northerly winds prevail over North-Western and Western India, southerly over the west of the Bay, and southerly to south-westerly over Bengal and the Gangetic plain. The force is fairly normal. The mean temperature has fallen in Burma and been steady in Bengal, Bombay, Sind and Rrjputana and risen elsewhere. The heatis excessive in Madras, North Bombay and the deltaic Burma, but elsewhere the weather is cooler than usual. The greatest deficiency is in Central Bengal. The highest maximum registered is 109°8 at Cuddapah. A few trifling showers are reported from the extreme north-west, but no other rainfall is recorded.

A Great Blessing to Humanity is without doubt a medicine composed of ingredients that, whilst it eradicates the germs of disease, strengthens the system. Holloway's Pills act in this manner, and in general debility, mental depression and nervous irritability there is no remedy which operates so beneficially. They purify the blood, give tone to the stomach and thoroughly regenerate the system. They are mild in operation although most powerful in removing disease. Delicate females and young children can take them with safety and benefit. It would be difficult to enumerate all the advantages to be derived by taking these wonderful pills. No household should be without them, for there is no complaint which they cannot cure or relieve.

## INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

(LORD ROBERTS' EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.)

THE Chairman: Taking the period of time in which railway and telegraphic communication over that immense space has been made in India, might we hope through that that any diminution of forces might be possible in India?—I am not in favour of reducing the present establishment. I think it is sufficient for internal purposes, and for the safety of the borders, but it is not too much.

If you compare the present time with 1856 as to the power of moving troops to any point that may be required it must be trebled or quadrupled?—Yes, internally. On the other hand externally, the danger is greater, because there is an equal facility the other way.

I think you said something on the subject of your desire to have more attention paid to the frontier, and to complete the means of communication, rather than to lay stress upon fortifications?—That was when the defence scheme was first started.

Apart from the communications then, will you require any large expenditure on fortifications?—No, I think that is pretty well finished.

Sir William Wedderburn: As to the troops borrowed between England and India, I understand that you were of opinion that there should be reciprocity as regards the payment of the ordinary expenses of these troops?—Yes.

It would be equally a reciprocity for the ordinary expenses whether in both cases paid or whether in both cases they were not paid?—That would depend, I think, upon whether India or England is likely to make the demand.

But if both paid that would be advantageous to England, because India borrows annually a very extensive force!—Oh, I was not dealing with the regular force of India, or the need to make up that force. I was only alluding to a case where troops are required for one war or the other or for certain expedition. There is no question raised as to the payment of the ordinary troops going from England to India; India, of course, pays that.

Mr. Caine: You expressed an opinion upon the Military Member of the Council. Do you approve of the Councils of Madras and Bombay being ruled by the Military element?—Well, I was Commander-in-Chief in Madras nearly four years and I do not remember a single military case ever coming up which could be settled by the Madras Government.

And nothing would be gained by the re-arrangement of that?—No, I do not think so.

You spoke of the North-West frontier not being completed, and that certain necessary railway extensions were required, do you think that when those necessary railway extensions are completed that finality will be reached?—I said may be required, but to what extent and in what direction no one can give an opinion.

You see no finality in it then?—It depends on other people rather than ourselves.

On that point on the employment of Indian officers in the Indian Army, I suppose we may take it for granted that all military authorities agree that the Indian portion of the Army requires strengthening in the matter of officers. Have you any reasons to give why some portion of the increase of strength should not be drawn from native sources?—I think there are enough.

Your view is that a reserve should be created?—I think that a reserve of Indian officers would not be of the same material as the reserve of British officers.

They would not have received the same training?—I do not think they have the same capabilities.

If they had the same advantages you might produce better material in every way, a material that might be used as officers in the Indian Army?—Not to take the place of British officers.

Do you consider the entire strength of the British portion of the army in India is needed for the sole purpose of keeping that country in a state of peace?—Not the sole purpose; it is not there for that sole purpose, but it has to protect 5,000 miles of frontier.

Would it be fair to say that the work of the army might be divided into three sections; first, the maintenance of peace and order in India; secondly, an apprehension of Russia; and thirdly, frontier work, that is the apprehension of Afghanistan and other frontier tribes?—Yes.

Would it be right to say an appreciable portion of the military expenditure is incurred in consequence of apprehension of Russia?—To a certain extent.

Could you at all indicate to what extent?—I may refer to 1884 and 1885 when Sir Donald Stewart was Commander-in-Chief, and when in consequence of news of Russia's approach they increased the army by 10,000 British and 20,000 Native troops

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
**No. 21, APOLLO STREET.**

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong high wheeled dog-cart with hood.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 cheerful Arab horse about 14-1, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 English-made lady's saddle by "Davis" with patent stirrups and bridle complete, very little used.
1 powerful grey Arab, about 4-2, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet, believed sound.
1 first-class pneumatic tyred ladies' bicycle in very good order.
1 grey country-bred gelding, about 14-1, broken to harness.
1 grey Arab gelding, 14-1, about 7 years old, good harness and saddle, horse jumps well.
1 dun country-bred pony, goes well in saddle.
1 strong-built office shigram.

CAUCTION SALE OF BEST SILVER-PLATEDWARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following:—
2 cases each containing best silver-plated dessert service for 12 persons suitable for presentation.
2 cases each containing best silver-plated dessert service for 12 persons suitable for presentation.
1 case best silver-plated liqueur service suitable for presentation.
The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Framjee Hall, Gun Powder Road, Mazagon, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmayer," in excellent order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome, strong English-built vis-a-vis victoria in very good order, a powerful chesnut Arab horse with a set of single harness, a large size open, carved partition screen sexton, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT, proceeded to Europe, and also the property of F. SOUTHWELL PIPER, Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 230 BALES OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Godha of the Bombay Co., on account and risk of the Fire Insurance offices concerned—
230 bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one sewing machine, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, air gun, sword sticks, child's perambulator, etc., the property of P. A. DE BONO, Esq.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Admiralty House," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship (especially selected and made to order, by John Roberts and Co., best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano by "Bluthner," in splendid tone, one mahogany miniature billiard table, very handsome China, Japanese, Minton, majolica and Crown Derby table ornaments, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong-built landau with a chesnut Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq., of Messrs. John Roberts and Co.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 14, Government House Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, lamps, carpeds-table ornaments, etc., the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
**No. 7, MARINE STREET.**

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture by John Roberts and others, best electro-plateware, rich crockery and glassware by Treacher, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, light victoria, light ribbed dog-cart, young chesnut waler horse, chesnut galloway, sets of single harness, D. B. B. L. fowling piece by Rodrigues, with implements in case, windproof lamps, table ornaments, English ice box, photographic camera, with accessories, magic lantern, real persian carpets, etc., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq., proceeded home.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 bay Australian gelding, very handsome, goes well in harness and saddle.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—
Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, drawing-room, washstand and dressing tables, easy, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers, &c.
9 cases enamelled ware, consisting of round dishes, bowls, plates, covers, soap dishes, chamber pots, covers, &c.
2 theodolites and 2 levels on stands.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable second hand office-shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 cushion tyred bicycle.
1 handsome grey horse and single harness by Dunnett.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Slater Road, Tardeo, opposite the Wallace Flour Mill, teak and blackwood furniture of a Parsee Club consisting of dining table in 19 pieces, single light hanging argand lamps, vase lamps, hall couches, cupboards, glassware and crockery, copper utensils, piano, &c.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH UNA.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, the undermen tioned steam-launch, the property of a gentleman proceeding home.
The steam-launch Una of the burthen of 4·38 tons, registered No. 251, length about 34 1-2 feet, breadth about 7 1-2 feet and depth about 3 feet, built in the year 1894, as she lies off Stone Bunder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, who will receive private offers for the launch.

On SATURDAY, the 17th proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Railway Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Ry Workshops, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, one iron upright grand pianoforte by Jenn Brothers makers to the London Academy of Music), Coumbran Stone Works, cooking stove with chimney, lamp, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of J. COBBAN, Esq., Foreman.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MARKUR HALL" ON THE NEPEAN SEA ROAD, AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the executrix and executors of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markur, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th at 4 p.m., the undermentioned very valuable landed property, viz:—
All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, recently surveyed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, etc., containing 11,411 square yards, and forming that part of the piece of land referred to in the will of the late Framjee Cowasjee Markar, deceased, containing by estimation 11·047 37,100 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which was left after deducting the area, subsequently sold by the said Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Markar to the Municipality for road improvement, and now thrown into the road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said road, on the south by the property described in the said will as the southern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, and now the property of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Company, Limited, on the west by the seashore, and on the north partly by the seashore and partly by the property of Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and particularly delineated in the plan which will be produced at the auction sale, and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, which said piece of land formerly formed part of the said testator's said property at Nepean Sea Road, and which for the greater part thereof was numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 45, new survey No. 7141, together with the bungalow and out-buildings standing thereon, known as "Markar Hall," and which said property was, at the date of the testator's death, in his occupation and is now in the occupation of the vendors, his executors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Brown and Moir, the vendors' attorneys, or to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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## JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
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## GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, only 7 lakhs of Bills (one lakh to Calcutta, and 6 lakhs to Bombay) were allotted, and 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Bombay, out of the 40 lakhs offered, at 1s. 3 1-32d. and 1s. 3 1-8d. for the two media of remittance, respectively, tenders at these rates having been accepted in full. Compared with the previous Wednesday's sales these prices show a decline of 1-16d. in both cases, no extra allotments having been made until yesterday, where extra sales were made of 8 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, and 1-4 lakh on Madras at 1s. 3 1-32d.; and 1 lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta; and 2 lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 3 1-8—the rates obtained for the regular allotments. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 27-32d. per rupee.

Consols advanced 3-16 per cent. yesterday, to 112; French Rentes in Paris having remained at 102 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged on London at 117. The market rates of discount were further put down 1-8th both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 3-8 per cent., all round. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £63. The price of Bar Silver on London was 1-16d. lower, at 28 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1-4 cent cheaper, at 61 5-8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 1-4 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 34 3-4s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal. Tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The total day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was 3 31-32d.; and the new quotations for Arrivals were 3 59-64d. for March-July deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for July-August.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 5-16 cents per lb.; June Futures having been 4 points higher at 7·06 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those for the same time in the two previous years, respectively.

| | 1897. | 1896. | 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts ... | 9,000 | 9,000 | 20,000 |
| Four days' do ..... | 35,000 | 45,000 | 82,000 |
| Since 1st September 1895. | 6,227,000 | 4,772,000 | 7,358,000 |

Our local Cotton market remains in the same dull state, and there is no enquiry from European shippers; while buyers for Japan, and the local Mills are only making small purchases. Prices here are unchanged from yesterday's; while the up-country markets are reported easier.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 8,801 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 2,431 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 1,773 ,, |
| Rapeseed ..... | 1,490 ,, |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 551 ,, |
| Groundnuts ..... | 583 ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 946 ,, |
| Rice ..... | 35,391 ,, |

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone and with little doing generally; but the Rosiall (s) has been berthed for Triests and Venice with 2,000 tons, at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning quiet but steady at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were sold at the latter rate, when the market became firmer, and rates advanced 1-32d. all round, closing firm as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 3-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 3-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-8d. | ,, |
| Credits do. .....1s. 3 7-32d. | ,, |
| Francs do. .....1·50½ | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet to-day at 100 7-8 for Money, and 101 1-8 for Account for 3½ per Cents, these rates having ruled to the close, with very little doing. 97¼ has been the nominal quotation for Threes.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in the Bazaar to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 90 in Bombay Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 50 in Alliance; of Rs. 15 in China and of Rs. 5 in Lukhmidas; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Queen and Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit. There has also been an advance of Rs. 5 each in Mofussil, and New Indian Press Scrip; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Khangaum, and of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton, as per our revised quotations.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla 1,095 tons, Captain F Sheldrick arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (10th March via Colombo with a cargo of grain.)

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J Shewken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (18th February) via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo and Captain V Hinelly, Lieut Noble and two deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and Graham & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthula, 720 tons, Captain J W Livingstone arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah (21st March) via Kurrachee, with 34 cases opium, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Gol Nairne, Col Creagh, Major Mercer, Mrs Nairne Mrs Mercer, Resaldar Major Abdoola Khan there native clerks, Mr G Sodd and 84 deck.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Armenia s ..... | Shewken ..... | Glasgow, Feb 10. |
| | Byculla s ..... | Sheldrick ..... | Rangoon, March 10. |
| | Kapurthula s ..... | Livingstone ..... | Busreh, March 21.] |

DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | King Arthur s ..... | Owen ..... | Persian Gulf. |
| | Coromandel s ..... | Seymour ..... | Shanghai. |
| | Archimedes s ..... | Anfossi ..... | Genoa. |
| | Imperatrix s ..... | Rassevich ... | Trieste. |
| | Assyria s ..... | Simpson ..... | Persian Gulf. |
| | Hoseinee s ..... | Hughes ..... | Jedda, &c. |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Leander, for Karachi and Antwerp.
" Culna, for Persian Gul.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Brougton, 2nd Lt, Ms, E York Regt, to join, from England.
Macausland, Major, Punjab, from furlough, from England.
Peny, Lieut, Ms, East York Regt, on leave, from Poonamallee
Wyndham, Lt, Ho, 1st Wilts Regt, from Depot, from leave, from Poonamallee.
Lloyd, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, from Poonamallee.
Unicake, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Secunderabad.

MARCH 31.

Farmer, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.
O'Brien, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave, from England.
Kauntze, Lieut, Ms, 5th M I, on furlough, from Secunderabad

APRIL 1.

Sprague, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from London.
Nobie, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, York Regt, from leave, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd April 1897.

1. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.
2. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant:—No. 529 Gunner T. S. Dove; and No. 530 Gunner T. Halse.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1897.

1. The Lord Harris Drill Challenge Cup competition will take place on the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana, at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday the 3rd instant.
2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.
3. The Competitions for the "Presidency Medal" and "Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup" will be held at Coorla on Monday the 5th instant at 6-45 a.m., members competing for these will wear uniform. The distance will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds—one sighting shot and 7 rounds at each distance. Position—standing at 200 yards any military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and scoring regulation. The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Capt. F. W. English, Lieut. D. J. Sharp, Cr. Sergt. J. E. Kesse, Sergt. J. A. McKinnon, Lce. Sergt. W. Walmsley, Corpl. J. J. D'Souza, Lce. Corpl. O. M. P. Clyne, Lce. Corpl. A. G. Boylette, Vols. E. S. Lynn, A. D'Silva, and H. Row.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLUTTERBUCK—March 27, at Gorakhpur, N.-W. P., the wife of P. H. Clutterbuck, Imperial Forest Service, of a son.

DENNYS—At Neemuch, C. I., the wife of Captain A. H. Dennys, 23rd Bombay Rifles, of a son.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.


THE publications issued and registered throughout India in the year 1895 have been made the subject of a report recently issued by the Government of India. It would be instructive to compare the output of the literary activity of the three hundred millions of her Majesty's subjects in this ancient land, the original home of letters, with that of the United Kingdom, the population of which all told numbers scarcely ten per cent. of its inhabitants. It can scarcely be said without a suspicion of flattery that the literature of India with its thousand tongues makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Still the papers in which the book tasters to the Supreme Government give their appreciation of the work of the authors of modern India and its multitudinous vernaculars, are suggestive as well as informing, and not infrequently very amusing. For some doubtless sufficing reason the place of honour is given to the report on the work of the men of letters of the Madras Presidency, Bombay being relegated to the second place, while Bengal, which outnumbers both the other Presidencies taken together in periodicals as in population, has to be satisfied with the third. The Madras review is by Rao Bahadur V. Krishna Chariar, Registrar of Books, and prefaced by a few lines from the Director of Public Instruction, which informs the Government that the last para. of the report seems to be out of place, and that if the Government share that opinion they may omit it in printing. Fortunately the Government did not share that opinion, and when the public turns, as they are bound to do, to the last para., to see whether it has been omitted or not, they are gratified to find it intact. It adduces the personal experience of the Registrar of Books to illustrate the folly and the impracticability of the provisions of Act X. of 1890 regulating the manner in which the publishers of books in India shall supply copies thereof to the British Museum and the India Office Library. The publishers are required to keep in stock extra copies of the works they publish, so that those which are of especial value may be delivered when requisitioned by the libraries in question. It is very inconvenient to have to keep an accumulation of copies of works on the off-chance of their being required, and it is altogether satisfactory to learn that this law is evaded with practical impunity. When a prosecution is instituted in cases of default it is generally found that the printer and publisher cannot be identified, or that the press has changed hands, and a justice loving Special Magistrate acquits the defendant on the ground that no offence has been proved. Three years ago the Librarian suggested that the old and simple system should be restored by which two extra copies of important works were claimed, one of them being retained for the British Museum and the other for the India Office if called for within a year. Publishers would prefer that plan, as they have shown by offering to deliver at once the extra copies of works, to be returned to them within the year if not required. By that means a great deal of vexatious correspondence would be avoided; on the other hand, the Government would then be responsible for the preservation and proper storage of the books.

It is painful to learn that the year was one of comparative unhealthiness and depression in the paper and publishing trade in Southern India. Nevertheless the books and pamphlets given to the world numbered 751 as against 683 in the previous year. On the other hand, the number of periodicals fell from 204 to 174. The books published in English numbered 233, in the vernaculars of the province 532, and in the Indian classical languages 111. It appears that apart from some books and pamphlets that "are a creditable effort in their way," abridgements and guides made ready for students going up to the University are most in evidence. They are compiled in an incredibly short time, are often very superficial, and printed with bad type on cheap paper. Those who buy them get very little incentive to make their studies more exhaustive, and very little guidance towards the sources of authentic information. The works on Art for the use of Native artists and artisans were few and far between, though one on the elements of letter-press printing supplied a long felt want. Three vernacular versions of the English lessons in agriculture published in the previous year made their appearance. A tri-lingual work on free hand-drawing with white rice powder gives figures and patterns for the floors of Hindu houses for the use of girls and their mothers. A book in Telagu on India cookery, in which the writer "deals wisely and well with directions for the preparation of various dishes known to the Indian community, and gives special bills of fare suited to sick persons," ought surely to find a place in the British Museum and in the Library of the India Office. A hymn book in Tamil for the use of Native Christians provides a collection of spiritual songs "set to music with popular German tunes in two voices for the benefit of Tamil-speaking Christians who consider the tunes to be livelier than most of the choral tunes of Fabricius's hymn-book." The most important works of biography were a short life of Livingstone with a description of the horrors of the slave trade, and a Tamil life of the Rev. W. T. Satyanadhan and the story of his conversion to Christianity. "But the most interesting and valuable biography is that of Pitt, by which Lord Rosebery made a name for himself, and which is now reprinted with useful notes as a University text book." No wonder Lord Rosebery, satiated with literary distinction thus crowned in the distant East, should have washed his hands of politics and resigned the leadership of an ungrateful party. His lordship will be interested to know in his retirement that the "doings of the Indian National Congress held in Madras in December 1894," have been immortalised in a Tamil play by Mr. Arya Sabha. "Shakespeare's Macbeth" has been done into Telagu prose by a kindred spirit.

Turning to Bombay we find Mr. B. V. Joshi has to deplore a sad falling off in the number of publications during the year as compared to those produced in the previous twelvemonth. The fall from 1,821 to 1,421 shows that literary ardour declined twenty-two per cent. Out of 886 books two hundred were original works; or would have been, had they not been just something short of pure republications or translations. For it has to be confessed that "in this way many works which are mere compilations or adaptations based upon other works come to be classed as original, though their pretensions to originality are of the slightest." The books in English numbered sixty nine, in Gujarati two hundred and sixty-four, Mahrathi two hundred, Kanarese eight, and Sanskrit sixty-eight. Of Polyglot works there were well nigh two hundred. The superabundance of the vernaculars militates against the creation of anything like a vernacular literature. The readers of any one vernacular are not sufficiently numerous to pay either the author who writes or the publisher who brings out a work of any importance. Mr. Joshi dwells on this difficulty with considerable emphasis. But he is of opinion that the most serious obstacle to the growth of vernacular literature in the Presidency is the aversion felt by the graduates of the University to the vernaculars. During the year only thirty graduates out of an approximate aggregate of three thousand helped to bring out works in the vernacular,—a beggarly three dozen all told. He is perhaps warranted in the belief that the day when the vernaculars are admitted to the curriculum of the University will be hailed with joy by all sincere lovers of the vuglar tongue. But how many are they? Not many it must be owned. Yet it is well to recognise that the present system, excluding the Indian languages, has no real influence on the population of India as a whole. It does not reach the women or the homes of the country; it is, and must remain, a somewhat precarious and exotic plant of foreign growth.

ALTHOUGH the week's mortality returns are practically the same as last—two more, to be precise—there is a marked tendency to decrease, as is shown in the daily returns, which give 126 as the total from all causes. This equals thirty-four less than on Wednesday. The total deaths for the week are shown at 1,141, as against 1,139 the previous seven days, equivalent to a death-rate on the full population of 70·87 per annum per thousand. Fatal plague cases numbered fifty more than last week, a fact which is doubtless due to the vigilance of the house-to-house visitors, who have rendered successful concealment more difficult. Instead of 438, as last week, we have 496 registered; Parel, Sion, and Mahim each having upwards of fifty. Mazagon, Kamatipura, Byculla, and Worli were in the twenties. Mandvi, Umarkhadi, Dhobi Talao, Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi, and Tardeo have each double figures, but South Fort, Esplanade, Chuckla, and the Water Division were entirely free. "Non-resident and unknown" covers no less than eighty-three plague deaths. Fatal cases of remittent fever have been more numerous than usual at this period of the year, and affections of the respiratory organs are shown at 113, as compared with an average of 98. Diarrhœa and dysentery have been largely prevalent, and there has been an increased death-roll from measles, eleven fatal cases having occurred within the week. Phthisis is given as the cause of 98 deaths, whilst the average is something like sixty when Bombay is full of inhabitants. On the other hand, we have cause for thankfulness, that whereas in the corresponding week of last year we had thirty-two deaths from small-pox, this week we have only two. The classified list of deaths from plague shows that the Jains lost eleven members of their community, Brahmins twenty-one, Bhatias six, Hindus of various castes 383, Musalmans 35, Parsis seven, Native Christians 31, Europeans and Negro-Africans one each, Lingaets, Jews, Eurasians, and Buddhists were free. In Bandora the improvement is maintained, though the pestilence remains about the same as last week. Whereas the returns for the past seven days show 35 attacks and 37 deaths, the previous week gave 36 attacks and 36 deaths. A fortnight ago, there were 80 attacks and 77 deaths. The birth-rate in the city remains low, only 89 births having been registered in the week, as against 234 the corresponding week of last year.

PROBABLY the amount of money that has been expended on disinfectants and disinfecting apparatus in this Presidency during the last six months is unequalled in the history of sanitary science. In the city of Bombay hundreds of tons of disinfectants have been used by the authorities and private individuals, and in every office the air has been permeated with chloride of lime and other deodorizers. The purchase of disinfectants by the authorities is now carried on upon such an extended scale that the Government of Bombay have issued special instructions on the subject. Requisitions are to be made by Collectors or Chairmen of Plague Committees to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, who is requested to arrange for a sufficient stock to be kept on hand for the purpose. The local authorities may consult the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, or the Joint Plague Commissioner on the subject of the requisitions, but Collectors and Plague Committees will alone be responsible for the indents. It is particularly laid down that the Joint Plague Commissioners are not executive, but advising officers—they can advise the local authorities, but the responsibility for action upon the suggestions they make rests on the officers receiving them. The P. W. D. is instructed to keep accounts of requisitions and issues. The cost of the disinfectants, says the resolution, will probably have to be paid eventually by the Local Boards and Municipalities, for whose area they are obtained, but Government will hereafter decide under the powers conferred upon them by the Epidemic Diseases Act, in what way exactly the cost should be proportioned in each case. The decision will no doubt depend a good deal upon the extent to which the Government of India will regard the cost of plague supression as an Imperial liability.

THE examination of passengers coming into Bombay by railway or steamer begins to-day. The delay in taking measures to prevent the re-importation of plague from infected places up-country has arisen from the difficulty, not as yet wholly surmounted, of obtaining a sufficient medical staff. Yesterday, Surgeon-Major Routh and Surgeon-Captain Brogden arrived in Bombay from the North of India, and Dr. Taylor, from Aden. The services of eleven students from the Grant Medical College have been obtained for inspection duty under commissioned officers. With this reinforcement, it will be possible to commence, on an adequate scale, the examination of passengers by the forty-four trains that arrive daily, and those who land at the Bunders. It must be distinctly understood that there will be no quarantine for the healthy, who will be as free to return to Bombay as they were to leave it. The object of the control of the land and sea traffic is to make sure that persons suffering from plague are not smuggled into the city. Abundant provision has been made in the new hospitals for the treatment of the sick, under conditions which will give them the best chance of recovery.

IN regard to Father Neut's statement, at the annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, that proposals have been sent to the Secretary of State to close certain appointments in the Superior Public Works, Superior Traffic, and Superior Accounts Departments to people born and educated in India, it seems the idea is to make a proposition that probably one-third of the appointments in India should be closed to them. The whole scheme, however, is very vague, and nothing is yet decided.

IN the buildings to the west of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba Point, to which we drew attention over a month ago, we now regret to hear plague cases of a virulent type have broken out. Twelve hours is about the average duration of the sickness before death ensues. We urged the demolition of the huts, after an inspection in February, and had that suggestion been acted upon, lives might have been saved.

WE understand that while there is no immediate prospect of the introduction of four-anna telegrams, which it is calculated would involve heavy loss to the Telegraph Department, it is probable that the important concession already made regarding delivery of deferred messages will be followed hereafter by reduction in the price of urgent messages.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R.A., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Colonel O'Moore Creagh, Assistant Quarter Master-General, and Major F. Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary, arrived here, yesterday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, by the steam-ship Kapurthala, from Karachee, where he had gone on a tour of inspection in the Sind and Quetta districts. His Excellency landed at the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., Commanding the District, and Major Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General. General Nairne and the staff then proceeded to the Yacht Club, where they stayed until 11 o'clock, last night, when he left for Poona *en route* to Mahableshwar by the ordinary passenger train. The arrival and departure were private. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on his Excellency's landing at the Apollo Bunder. A similar salute will be fired this morning, at sunrise, to announce the General's departure.

THE Rev. F. N. Hill met with a bicycle accident in the Fort, on Wednesday last, and it was so serious that he is under treatment at the St. George's Hospital. About noon, on Wednesday, Mr. Hill was coming out of the western gate of the St. Thomas' Cathedral on his bicycle, when a private carriage suddenly passed by the gate. In order to avoid a collision with the private carriage, Mr. Hill tried to turn his cycle. In doing so, he fell down, and s

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE BLOCKADE OF GREECE AGREED TO.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Powers have decided to imperatively terminate the aggression of Greece, and all have agreed to blockade the Greek coasts at an early date.

## THE QUESTION OF A GOVERNOR FOR CRETE.

Some of the Powers, and notably Russia, are unable to agree to the request made by the Foreign Admirals to nominate a European Governor in Crete, and withdraw the Turkish troops, since they consider the withdrawal of the Greek troops necessary before the creation of a new Government in Crete.

## CONTINUED ACTIVITY OF THE INSURGENTS.

Heavy firing was going on yesterday. The insurgents are trying to occupy the hills around Suda.

## MORE TROOPS FOR CRETE.

In reply to the demand of the Admirals for reinforcements, France is sending six hundred more Marines to Crete.

The Admirals have now asked for a Battery of Artillery from each Power.

The remainder of the Seaforth Highlanders and only four Companies of the Welsh Fusiliers have been ordered to Crete.

## COLONEL VASSOS PROTESTS.

Colonel Vassos has formally protested against the incorrect assertions made by the foreign Admirals, and denies that the Greek troops have aided the insurgents.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUDA.

The fleets of the Powers have shelled and repulsed the insurgents at Suda.

## THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The British Revenue for the year amounts to £103,949,885.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES QUESTION.

## LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY TO THE VICEROY.

Lord George Hamilton, in his Despatch to the Viceroy on the Contagious Diseases question, says the Government cannot acquiesce in a continuance of the state of things as revealed in his Excellency's Despatch on the subject.

No measures must, however, be adopted capable of being represented as encouraging vice, and no provision of women must be made for the soldiers, no licensing, nor compulsory examination of women, no permitting prostitutes to reside in regimental bazaars, and no accompanying regiments on the march.

Subject to these conditions, the Government advises the application of rules 5, 6, and 7, of the Cantonment Rules of 1895 to all contagious and infectious diseases, including venereal.

Diseased women will be required either to attend hospital or leave the Cantonment.

The Government approves the suggestion of the Army Sanitary Committee to employ famale hospital assistants.

Lord George Hamilton requests that the Viceroy will forward the rules which he adopts for the purpose of executing the above decisions, and that if legislation is necessary, which he doubts, it should be undertaken immediately.

The Government is of opinion that valuable aid in checking the disease will be in renewed efforts to provide education, occupation, and recreation for the troops.

## MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has returned to London.

## NEW AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, have passed the new Tariff Bill, with an amendment for bringing it in force immediately.

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, with the homeward mails, of the 27th March, arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

## THE GOVERNOR IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

## EXCELLENT CONDITION OF WORKERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, APRIL 1.

His Excellency and Staff arrived here yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterwards, accompanied by the Commissioner, Messrs. Morrison and Joyner, and Dr. Martin, drove off to inspect the relief works on the Ekrukh canal. There are 2,700 people, mostly women and children, engaged in heightening the canal bank over an extent of four miles, along which their camps are pitched with good shade and fresh water. They all, especially the children, looked stronger and better fed than the usual run of their class in towns.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, MARCH 31.

His Excellency the Governor came here yesterday morning, and was received at the station by Mr. G. D. Panse, C.S., the Collector, and all other officials of the place. His Excellency being the guest of the Collector, drove with him to his bungalow. Many tents were pitched in the large compound and suitable arrangements were made in the bungalow. His Excellency interviewed all the district officers in the afternoon, in connection with the famine works, kitchens, the health of the relief workers, &c. The bungalow was illuminated in the evening. His Excellency went with the Collector, this morning, to see the Kowlgi and Ainapur Relief Camps. There his Excellency saw the arrangements of the kitchen, the feeding of the children, &c. Saris and khans were distributed to the poor relief workers. The health of the children and relief workers appeared good.

His Excellency left this for Sholapur at 11 a.m., all the arrangements were excellent, and his Excellency appeared to be quite pleased. The visit was private, and so no public demonstration was made, for which the people are very sorry. They, however, appreciate fully the interest taken in them by his Excellency in visiting again this district at such a time as the present.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

There were 32 new cases and eleven deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 47.

In the Plague Hospital 18 were admitted; 16 died, leaving 200 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 3 were admitted; 3 died, and 24 remain under treatment.

The usual search parties operated their works in the city and cantonment. In the city 4,143 houses were searched, and 4 cases and corpses were discovered; 37 houses were fumigated, and 95 whitewashed.

Fifteen persons attacked in the Segregation Camp were sent to different hospitals.

In the cantonment the search parties were increased. But no cases were found.

In the suburban limits one Mahomedan was found attacked with the plague.

## THE MOHMAND DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The Mohmand Delimitation Commission has broken up, and Mr. Udny is returning. Amicable arrangement has been arrived at with the Sipah Salah regarding the boundary, and it has been found unnecessary to go over the ground. A possible source of trouble is thus avoided, as the presence of the Commission on this wild frontier might have produced a disturbance amongst the tribesmen.

## BURMA FAMINE FUND.

RANGOON, APRIL 1.

At a meeting of the Burma Famine Fund Committee, to-day, the Chief Commissioner presiding. Rs. 16,000 was apportioned for the relief of the distressed in Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan; Rs. 1,800 for the relief of the respectable poor; and Rs. 1,07,200 to set up in life agriculturists who had been deprived of their cattle and seed.

## THE R. I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

The R. I. M. S. Investigator, which had been engaged on a survey of the Gulf of Martaban, for the past few months, has completed its operations for the present season, and leaves in a few days for Bombay.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 12-32 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 112 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 |
| Bar Silver | 28 5-16 |

## ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

AFFINITY MATCH.

For fully a month past the golf links have been unusually popular with the ladies, some of whom have even practiced in the evenings, a thing that would in ordinary seasons be out of the question, and is only rendered possible this year by the absence of the classes who usually congregate on the Maidan in hundreds evening by evening. The cause of this unwonted enthusiasm has been the intention to carry through an affinity hole competition, of which the final round only has now to be played. Play has been very close, and there have been several surprises. It was a general belief that Mrs. St. Paul and Mr. Peachey, the strongest combination it would be possible to get from the *habitues* of the links, would win easily, although starting from scratch. However, on trying conclusions with Miss Pedraza and Mr. G. E. Forsyth in the first round they were beaten by no less than 4 up and 2 to play. The latter pair had an allowance of 8 strokes, and played a steadily good game throughout which gave them a total of only 45. In playing in the semi-finals with Mrs. Heyn and Mr. J.C. Kiddle they tied, but on trying conclusions again they gained a victory by one up. The other pair left in for the final ars Miss Bromley and Mr. C. E. Nixon, and the match is to be played to-morrow morning. The following are the scores :—

FIRST ROUND AND BYES.

Miss Clarke and H Bromley (—7) b. Mrs. Stansfield and F. A. Spencer (—9) 3 up and 2 to play.

Mrs Heyn and J. C. Kiddle (—7) b. Miss Hamilton and Dr. Macdonald (—3) 2 up and 1.

Miss Pedraza and G. E. Forsyth (—8) b. Mrs. St. Paul and W. P. Peachey 4 up and 2.

Mrs. S. Moore and T. J. Walker (—6) scratched leaving in Mrs. Nigel Jones and M. Reid (—1).

Miss Bromley and C. E. Nixon (—5) b. Mrs. Clarke and H. Bromley 1 up.

SEMI-FINAL.

Miss Pedraza and G. Forsyth b. Mrs. Heyn and J. C. Kiddle 1 up.

Miss Bromley and C. E. Nixon b. Mrs. Nigel Jones and M. Reid 1 up.

Final to be played on Saturday.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

THE Bombay manager has received telegraphic advice that the net profit for the year ending 31st December last, including the amount brought forwaad, was £31,000. Out of this amount the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the A shares, and 3 per cent. on the B shares, carrying forward £10,500. The assets of the old Bank have now been all realised, and show a surplus of £10,000, which amount has been transferred to the Reserve.

## CURE FOR RINDERPEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I sent you an interesting cutting from a Home paper, received by last mail, regarding the treatment of that formidable disease, rinderpest, by the well-known German bacteriologist, Dr. Koch. Dr. Koch is understood to be at the Cape at present, but is expected to come to Bombay to join the German Plague Deputation now pursuing their investigations in our city. The discovery of a preventive of rinderpest is a great thing, and if Dr. Koch should visit Bombay, it is to be hoped that the Government may be able to obtain his advice and assistance, and the Veterinary College at Parel instructed in the method of treatment for the benefit of the Bombay Presidency, where the loss of cattle is at times very serious.—Yours, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

## AN URGENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am forced to make this urgent appeal for funds for the Subathu Leper Asylum, for the numbers are so much larger than in former years, and prices so much higher, that it is impossible to meet the necessary expenses for the food alone. And the bunniah objects to supplying the food materials without ready cash. Within a month, if friends do not respond liberally, I shall be forced to send adrift many of the lepers now here. All may not be aware that this asylum accommodates both European and Native lepers, there being lately built a European ward; therefore funds are more urgently needed for the larger expense occasioned by this additional responsibility. Donations may be sent to the "Alliance Bank of Simla" (head office,) or direct to the Superintendent. Hoping for an early and liberal response.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M. D.,
Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Subathu, March 29.

THE Bombay Agent of the Charterd Bank of India, Australia and China, yesterday, received telegraphic advice from the head office of the Bank, that at the approaching meeting of the shareholders, the directors intend to recommend the payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, to place £25,000 to the Reserve Fund, thereby raising that fund to £375,000, and to carry forward £13,000 to next half-year.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 12.

ALTHOUGH the usual statistical tests of the volume of business and traffic indicate a moderate increase of trade and of industrial employment in this country during the first two months of the current year, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1896, there are signs of slackening in the current of demand for commodities in some important markets. In a few of the iron and steel departments indications of this kind have been met with. They are not sufficient, however, to materially affect the generally satisfactory aspect of the great group of industries, including engineering and shipbuilding, which make up what is concisely termed the iron trade. According to the Monthly Record of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce no improvement is perceptible in the condition of the textile industries. In the Manchester market for cotton goods and yarns a decided increase in the amount of business was perceptible during the last week of February, but this was remarkable only because of the almost continuous dulness prevailing in the earlier portion of the year. It still remains true that, with comparatively few exceptions, spinners and manufacturers find it extremely difficult to secure orders sufficient to keep their machinery going without loss, and that, in the weaving departments, such business as is accepted is frequently done at prices which are insufficient to cover the whole of the cost of production. The Indian famine is to some extent responsible for the discouraging state of trade in the Manchester market, but of far greater weight are the disorganising influence of the plague and the high and almost ruinous rates of discount in India consequent upon the scarcity of money. High prices of grain-food increase enormously the requirements of money throughout the Dependency, because the trade in the commodity is vastly greater than in any other, and the enlarged volume of currency needed during the famines of 1876-78 were such as to augment very greatly the outturn of rupees from the mints. But now the mints are closed, and although the supply of money has been somewhat enlarged by bringing into circulation a portion of the coin reserve held against currency notes, the addition from this source is quite inadequate to relieve the pressure materially. The home trade demand for cotton goods continues steady and of full volume, but some other branches of the export trade, beside that of India, are in a rather slack condition, and several thousand looms are still stopped or working short time. There is no improvement in the woollen and worsted goods markets, nor in the markets for linen and jute manufactures.

It has been reported for some time past that there was the prospect of Japan adopting a gold standard, and a Reuter's telegram received from Yokohama states that the House of Representatives has passed a bill for introducing a gold standard. There are many who are disposed to doubt the wisdom of this policy. The particulars so far to hand as to how this measure is to be carried out are of a meagre character, and there is some difficulty in arriving at the reason for the proposed change. It has been pointed out that probably the real object of the change is that Japan will need to borrow on a considerable scale in Europe; that she is unwilling to do so with a silver currency, as an adverse exchange would be unfavourable to her; and, besides, she hopes that the adoption of gold standard will heighten her credit in European Money markets. It may possibly make European investors more willing to buy Japanese bonds, but in all other respects the gold standard is expected to be disadvantageous rather than advantageous.

The annual banquet of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was held in London the other evening, the chair being occupied by Sir S. Northcote, M. P. Mr. Bryce replied to the toast of the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury, in replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, said his impression was that British commerce was making tremendous strides, and that if let alone British industry, enterprise, and resource were competent and more than competent to beat down every rivalry under any circumstances in any part of the world. Remarking on the fact that the head of the French Republic and the head of the United States, democratically elected, were also the heads of the Protectionist parties in these countries, his Lordship said he was not going to be heterodox. He did not doubt that Free Trade was the policy for this country. But was it not possible, he asked, that Free Trade was good for one time and for the resources of one climate and not good for another? They were entering upon a period when the commercial struggle of Governments was becoming more and more active, when they were trying to fight each other with hostile tariffs; and he could not conceal from himself that it frequently occurred that they were injured by knowledge that other nations had that under no circumstances would England betake herself to retaliation. They might as well send a party to attack a fortress without guns as to enter upon that warfare with such an inability as that. Referring, in conclusion, to the Cretan crisis, he said the duty of the Government above everything else was to maintain British interests and obligations, and if they manfully did their duty in sustaining that first article they would promote, in a way which no other course of conduct could promote, that which they all desired, the reign of freedom, justice, and, above all European peace, upon which all commerce, industry, and well-being must depend.

The connection of the financial position of Greece, with the recent development of affairs there has naturally led to a discussion as to how the increased military expenditure of the country was to be met. The *Times'* correspondent yesterday pointed out that the mobilization in 1885-6, according to M. Tricoupi's estimate, cost about 125 million drachms, and entailed the reintroduction of a forced currency. The authority referred to, quoting from the *Proia*, states that the national Exchequer is able to meet all extraordinary expenses now imposed upon it from ordinary sources of revenue, and asserts that the Government, with laudable forethought and patriotism, has for a long time been laying by funds to meet the exigencies of the present moment. When the Cretan Expedition was undertaken many speculators who endeavoured to raise the price of gold offered to make advances to the Treasury, but the Government, possessing a special abundance, declined the proposals, and was even ready to offer gold on the market. It is now announced from Athens that the funds required for the payment of the March coupon have been lodged in the proper quarter.

The text of the bill to exclude foreign prison-made goods, which was issued this morning, has given rise to much comment. In fact it is a very long time since a measure issued by any Government has lent itself so easily to ridicule. That it will ever work, even if it is passed into law, the Ministerialists themselves do not pretend to believe. It has, of course, been seen from the first that whatever might be thought of the principle, the difficulties as to evidence were insurmountable. How, it is asked, is anyone not gifted with superhuman penetration to determine whether an imported brush for instance, has been made in a prison or in a factory? The bill does not attempt any solution. The Commissioners of Customs are to detain goods on "evidence satisfactory to them." But this is obviously a case in which expert judgment is indispensable; and who is to be the expert? It is jokingly suggested that Sir H. Vincent himself—as probably the only person qualified—should be offered the post. If the Commissioners of Customs detained the goods—on mere guesswork, of course,—the importer has to prove a negative. The trouble and expense to all the parties concerned would be enormous. But the bill, judging from the reception it has had so far, can hardly fail to come to grief. Mr. Dalziel has, I hear, given notice to-night to move its rejection; but there will be endless notices of the kind before many days are over.

Captain G. Chenevix-French, who is now in England has drafted and submitted to the Manchester Chamber of Commence a scheme for the estaalishment of a Trade Intelligence Centre in London. In the course of his remarks, Captain Chenevix-French says :—Much attention has lately been drawn to the usurpation by Germany of British trade, not alone in Great Britain herself and her colonies, but all over the world. As an official under the Indian Government, appointed to foster trade passing through the small town of Leh, situated in Ladak, a province of Cashmere, between Chinese Turkestan and India, I have seen that there, as in other parts of the Empire, German goods are gradually taking the place of English. Germany adopts here, as elsewhere, the plan of ascertaining accurately the likes and dislikes of the native purchasers, and by some means or other arranges to adopt the articles she supplies to suit these requirements. I venture, therefore, to propose, for the consideration of those interested in endeavouring to arrest this usurpation by Germany, of markets formerly monopolised by England, a scheme which should, if properly worked, bring this necessary information about trade requirements to the very manufacturers themselves. I would propose a Trade Intelligence Centre in London, and that to this centre British consuls, and district officials throughout the world, should send full and detailed reports on their local trade. These reports, besides giving figures and statistics, should mention whether there appeared any fresh opening for English-made articles, and should at once warn if foreign-made goods were taking the place of English-made goods. These reports might with advantage be accompanied by samples, and should be treated as information for British manufacturers alone, only obtainable through the Trade Intelligence Centre. It would be the duty of this Trade Intelligence Centre to sort and tabulate all the amassed information from the numerous reports, under separate headings and to supply this information on application to the various trades interested, through the Chambers of Commerce, or direct. By this means manufacturers could obtain very valuable information about their special branch from all parts of the world, and could if necessary be placed at once in direct communication with any special official. I see no reason either why our loyal and self-governing colonies should not, through their own officials, supply the Trade Centre with information concerning their own requirements, with a view to endeavouring to encourage the mother country to supply their entire wants. It may be urged that a Trade Intelligence Centre is not necessary, that trade reports already exist, and are available to all manufacturers. This is undoubtedly true, but is the existing system of writing trade reports as public documents one which is likely to command the confidence of manufacturers? Is it easy, or even possible, for a manufacturer interested, say in any special branch of commerce, to eliminate from the hundreds of trade reports those remarks which apply to his branch? Do the trade reports from our own possessions, such as India, give those minute details about local requirements which are essential in these days of commercial competition?

The continually diminishing proportion of sailing tonnage added year by year to Lloyd's Register seems to indicate that the days of the sailing ship are numbered. Six years ago this proportion was one-fourth, last year it was only one-fourteenth of the total. The proportion of sailing to steam tonnage at present in existence is, of course much larger than these figures would appear to suggest, for a variety of reasons, amongst which the longer average life of sailing vessels is perhaps the chief. The science of marine engineering is developing so rapidly that steamers of a moderate age are unable to compete with newer and more economical rivals, the result being that many boats still quite seaworthy are every year broken up or sold to foreigners, who can work them with smaller crews and load them more deeply. Sailing ships, on the other hand, are commonly kept on the register as long as they are seaworthy; afterwards they too are transferred to foreign flags, and ultimately drift into the timber trade, where the insurance risks are comparatively small, and where they may remain almost indefinitely. Making due allowance for the more frequent renewal of steam tonnage, we are forced, it may be regretfully, to the conclusion that modern economic conditions are against the sailing vessel except in a few particular trades, and even these are now being invaded by the steam "tramp." But sailing ships continue to be built, and the tendency is to increase their size, if not their number. Last year, for instance, three French-built sailing vessels of over 3,000 tons each were classed at Lloyd's.

Some considerable disappointment was caused both in Lombard-street and Throgmorton-street by the absence of action on the part of the Bank of England directors, a reduction to 2½ per cent. in the official minimum having in several directions been confidently anticipated. The disappointment was the greater because it is known that, so far as the actual position of the Bank is concerned, a lower official minimum would have been quite justified, and that therefore the maintenance of the rate at 3 per cent. must be entirely attributed to the political uncertainty. While the Bank continues to gain strength the open market, although at the moment not over-flushed with surplus credit, will soon benefit from Treasury payments, and the supply of cash will have been increased by the paying-off of the Exchequer Bills yesterday. Purely monetary considerations, therefore, point to a reduction of the Bank rate at no distant date, and an extended period of comparatively easy money is to be anticipated.

## MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Fitzherbert, Commandant, Deolali Depot, from 10th April to 8th June; and to Lieutenant A. J. Piele, R. A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 12th April to 10th June.

MAJOR E. A. KETTLEWELL, 22nd Bombay Infantry, having been selected for employment as tutor to his Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar, will proceed to join his appointment as soon as possible.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THERE will be the following races to-morrow (Saturday) :—

R. T. M. Cup Race for bona-fide ships' boats.

Rear-Commodore's Cup Race for yachts under 24 feet L. rating.

Handicap Race for yachts.

Entries for all will close, at 4 p.m., to-day (Friday).

THE cholera epidemic, which is making its advent simultaneously with the hot weather this year, seems to have established a firm hold in the southern suburbs of Calcutta. An entire family residing at Ekbalpore, and consisting of a father and seven children, have been stricken with the disease. The children died off one after the other, and the father now lies in a critical state in hospital. The disease is also common in other parts of the town, but not in a virulent form.

IT may interest racing men to learn that the Umballa management, not to be behind the times, and in view of keeping abreast with Lucknow and Meerut, contemplate offering one or two large purses for a horse and pony-jump races. Umballa in the past decade held a high place in Upper India racing through its rich Grand Annual Chase, and it is quite in the fitness of things that Major Bethune should endeavour to restore these glories.

THE chief alteration made in the conditions of the current contract which expired on the 31st of last month is the Imperialisation of the receipts and expenditure of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, one-half of the net revenue of which is now assigned to this Province. By way of compensation for this loss of growing revenue the provincial share of the receipts from Excise has been raised from one-fourth to one-half. The only additional charges which have been provincialised in the new contract are the Survey and Settlement expenditure other than that in Behar, and the expenditure on account of Marine pensioners of the Imperial Department mainly dockyard employes and of the pensions of Branch Pilots and other Provincial Marine officers, and of their widows and orphans. The inter-provincial adjustments hitherto allowed with Upper Burma have also been stopped. On the other hand, as important administrative changes in the Salt Department are under consideration, the receipts and expenditure of the Department have been reserved for the present as Imperial. The contract passed by the Government of India provides for an annual contribution of Rs. 14,19,000 to the Imperial treasury, from the assigned revenues of this Province against Rs. 14,39,000 paid during the currency of the expiring contract.

## THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 |
| | Middle and Lower Colaba | 0 | 0 |
| | Fort, Southern | 1 | 0 |
| | Fort, Northern | 1 | 0 |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 |
| B | Mandvi | 3 | 0 |
| | Chukla | 0 | 0 |
| | Umarkhadi | 2 | 0 |
| | Dongri | 0 | 0 |
| C | Market | 1 | 0 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 1 |
| | Fanaswadi | 0 | 0 |
| | Bhuleshwar | 1 | 0 |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 0 |
| | Khumbarwada | 0 | 0 |
| D | Khetwadi | 2 | 0 |
| | Girgaum | 1 | 0 |
| | Chaupati | 0 | 0 |
| | Walkeshwar | 3 | |
| | Mahalakshmi | 2 | 0 |
| E | Mazagon | 1 | 0 |
| | Tadwadi | 11 | 0 |
| | Second Nagpada | 2 | 0 |
| | Kamatipura | 2 | 0 |
| | Tardeo | 1 | 0 |
| | Byculla | 1 | 2 |
| | First Nagpada | 1 | 1 |
| F | Parel | 4 | 0 |
| | Sewri | 4 | 0 |
| | Sion | 2 | 9 |
| G | Mahim | 11 | 7 |
| | Worli | 9 | 2 |
| Water Division | | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | | 1 | 0 |
| Parsee Hospital | | | 1 |
| J. J. Hospital | | | 1 |
| Jain Hospital | | | 0 |
| Arthur Road Hospital | | | 5 |
| St George's European Hospital | | | 1 |
| Hindu Hospital | | | 3 |
| Grant Road Hospital | | | 5 |
| Parel Plague Hospital | | | 5 |
| Worli Bunder Hospital | | | 2 |
| Charney Road Hospital | | | 1 |
| Mahim Road Hospital | | | 2 |
| Cutchee Dosa Osval Bania Hospital | | | 2 |
| Sion Hospital | | | 1 |
| | Total | 67 | 52 |
| | Grand total to date | 10,930 | 9,023 |

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 126.

## DIMINISHED DEATHS AND GROWING POPULATION.

These are the lowest figures recorded since the epidemic assumed such very serious proportions last December, and the news of the decrease has been generally received as a very hopeful sign. It corresponds with a very distinct and noticeable return movement on the part of the refugees who fled from the plague. On the railway and the steam-ship lines alike the influx is much larger than the exodus, and in the case of the G. I. P. Railway it is reported that the number of outward passengers is considerably less than usual at this time of year. The figures for Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s coasting steamers since March 21st give the following result, which may be regarded as fairly typical of the excess of arrivals in the case of the railway lines and other coasting steamers.

GOA LINE.

To and from Vingoria, Malwa, Dewgur, Rajapore, Jetpore, Ratnagherry, Jegur, Raya, and Foongoos—

| | Arrivals. | Departures. |
|---|---|---|
| March 21 | 368 | 139 |
| " 22 | 462 | 124 |
| " 23 | 532 | 107 |
| " 24 | 453 | 108 |
| " 25 | 596 | 109 |
| " 26 | 578 | 122 |
| " 27 | 737 | 197 |
| " 28 | 567 | 140 |
| " 29 | 619 | 115 |
| " 30 | 771 | 123 |
| " 31 | 568 | 152 |
| Totals | 6,191 | 1,436 |

JAYGAR LINE.

To and from Allbag, Revdanda, Janjeera, Severdhan, Bankote, Maprole, Desgar, Hurney, Dabool, Carbone, and Gotcote—

| | Arrivals. | Departures. |
|---|---|---|
| March 21 | 433 | 215 |
| " 22 | 558 | 164 |
| " 23 | 636 | 172 |
| " 24 | 586 | 224 |
| " 25 | 1043 | 162 |
| " 26 | 1130 | 191 |
| " 27 | 983 | 170 |
| " 28 | 731 | 127 |
| " 29 | 536 | 187 |
| " 30 | 780 | 121 |
| " 31 | 556 | 251 |
| Totals | 8,112 | 1,994 |

These figures give a net excess of arrivals over departures from March 21st of no less than 10,878, this being nearly equal to 1,000 per diem.

## THE PROMISED MEETING OF KOKANI MAHOMEDANS POSTPONED.

A deputation of Kazi Ismail Mehri and others of the section of the Mahomedans who are opposed to the segregation orders of Government gave an undertaking to General Gatacre on Tuesday evening that they would lay the decisions of the Plague Committee regarding the segregation before a mass meeting yesterday (Thursday) evening and would obtain the assent of the Kokani Sunnis to the arrangements that had been made, and would select sites for hospitals. Meanwhile they requested General Gatacre to postpone his contemplated tour of house-to-house visitation, and the General accordingly promised to postpone the visit of inspection until Friday (to-day), but the Kazi and other members of the deputation have now postponed the meeting which was to have been held last night. One fails to understand the delay since three hospitals have already been opened for Kokani Sunnis, the followers of Kazi Ismail Meheri. A meeting of the Kokani Sunnis is convened by the Kazi for to-morrow night at Juma Musjid, and meanwhile General Gatacre has been informed accordingly by the Kazi. One of the followers of the Kazi told our representative yesterday that at the meeting which is to be held to-morrow they are going to adopt a memorial praying that, as is the case in the North-West Provinces, segregation should be allowed to be made in the house of the patient when it is feasible to do so. He admitted the importance of segregation, but said that what they pray for is that their feelings should not be hurt. He admitted the people are convinced that very great attention was paid to the patients in the hospitals, but said many of them die through fear. It was on that account that some people objected to sending their relations to hospitals.

The following hospitals have been opened in Bombay for the use of the Mahomedan community for Sunnis :—Halai Memon Hospital at Abdul Rahiman Street by Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub; the Colsa Moholla Hospital by Khan Bahadur Kassum Mitha; the Cutch-Memon Hospital at Jakeria Street by Mr. HajiJakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed and others; Kokani Hospital at Bapu and Nizampura Streets, by Mr. Shahbuddin Murke and others; Chhatre Serang Hospital by Mr Mahomed Mian Sarfudin Kalil, steward of the Bombay Club, and Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur; the Nagdevi or Kusai Mohola Hospital by Mr. Jittaker for Kuknis and others; the Falkaland Road Hospital for Mahomedans of Khetwadi, Dhobi-Talao and other neighbouring localities. The Ripon Road Hospital for Julais. The Bapu Khote Steet or Jamli Moholla Hospital for Khatri Memon by Messrs Haji Oosman Ibrahim, Issa Ali, Haji Ibrahim Oomar and others. All the Hospitals with the exception of one at Ripon Road and one at Falkland are charitably sustained. The Falkland Road Hospital has been constructed at the expense of the Plague Committte who have further undertaken to supply medicine free of charge, as the people for whose use it is contemplated are extremely poor. The entire cost of the Ripon Road Hospital is defrayed by the Plague Committee.

Besides the above hospitals for Sunnies, several hospitals for Shias are also opened. The first one is called Imamwara hospital in Oomerkhari for Persians by Mr. Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazi and others; the Khoja hospitals at Carnac Road and Phuntampada in Oomerkhari for Khojas; the Bora hospital in Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium at Churney Road. The entire cost of the latter hospital is borne by Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy while the cost of the others will be paid by the Jamats of the respective communities.

## THE GERMAN SPECIALIST DOWN WITH THE DISEASE.

In consequence of having received a cut on the finger while making a pathological examination of a subject who had died of plague, Dr. Mueiar, the German specialist, has been attacked with the disease. It is stated that he refused to receive an injection of Dr. Yersin's serum. He is now a patient at the European General Hospital.

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION IN MALABAR HILL.

The office of the medical officer for the Malabar Hill district has been removed from the compound of General Gatacre's bungalow to a temporary structure near the Hanging Gardens. Dr. K. B. Shroff is the medical officer in charge, but he is to be succeeded shortly by Dr. Birdwood, a son of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood. The Justices of the district are setting a good example to others in the matter of house-to-house visitation. They have plenty of work as the cases among the servants are numerous. In the little block at the corner of Gibbs Road alone twenty-seven cases have occurred, viz., Mrs. Sassoon's compound ten, Dr. Dimmock's five, Mr. Moses six, Mr. Elton's one, Mr. Douglas three, and Dr. Arnott's one. Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. D. Gostling in the course of their daily round the other morning heard that a native girl was down with the plague in the compound of Mr. I. M. Shield's bungalow. They at once proceeded there to look for the girl, but found that she had disappeared, and she has not since been found so far as they are aware.

## PLAGUE APPOINTMENTS.

The Government of Madras having placed the services of Mr. M. E. Couchman, B. A., I. C. S., at the disposal of this Government, he is appointed to do duty under the orders of the Bombay Plague Committee.

Surgeon-Captain Charles Milne (Bengal Establishment) has been placed on plague duty, Sind, under the orders of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind.

## IMPROVING THE NATIVE TOWN.

The Executive Engineer of the Municipality forwarded the following letter to the Municipal Commissioner, who has requested sanction of the Corporation to the proposals it contains :—

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice that at the request of Dr. Jennings, several houses in Piru Lane have been condemned as unfit for human habitation. Some of these houses are capable of improvement, while others are not. The former are shown in blue and the latter in red on the accompanying plan. These houses, having been declared unfit for human habitation, have been closed, and the Government Assessor has been requested so assess the value of those which require to be totally removed. As this affords a good opportunity for widening and opening out Piru Lane, which is a "street" as defined in the Act, I have to request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Corporation, as required by section 291 of the Municipal Act, to lay out and make a new public street along this lane, as shown by yellow lines on the plan referred to above.—I have, &c.,

M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer.

## DR. YERSIN.

It is stated that Dr. Yersin will leave Bombay about the 20th instant. Before proceeding to Annam, he will visit Calcutta, where he is to deliver an important address before the Bengal Science Association.

## PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S LYMPH AT MORA AND OORUN.

A correspondent states that, on Monday last, Dr. Childe and Dr. Nizam Ali inoculated about one hundred persons at Mora and Oorun with Professor Haffkine's protective lymph.

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION BY JUSTICES OF NO. 4 DISTRICT.

According to the arrangements made on the previous evening, the Justices of the Peace who have volunteered their services for plague duty in No. 4 district were to meet Dr. Hamilton yesterday morning in the central office of the district, Pydhownie, with a view to have the different streets assigned to them and then to commence house-to-house visitation. Fifty rank-and-file of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry arrived at 7 o'clock, and the police arrangements were made by Superintendent Sweeny, who was present with his men from 6 o'clock in the morning to assist the Justices in their work. All these arrangements however came to nothing. The police and the military had to stand in the sun until 9 o'clock for the Justices to attend, and even then only a few of them turned up. The district is a large one, and it has been divided into so many sections that all the Justices who have volunteered for work for this district would be hardly sufficient to distribute one Justice of the Peace for each section. About half-past 8 o'clock only three Justices of the Peace, Messrs. J. L. Britto, Guneshan N. Nudkarney, and Dr. Dinshaw P. Master, turned up. After receiving the necessary instructions from Dr. Hamilton, they left the office. Each of these three Justices was given four soldiers, two policemen and a Municipal sub-inspector. They were distributed as follows :—

Mr. J. L. Britto.—South Carnac Road, north Shamshet Street, East Abdul Rahiman Street, and West Shaik Memon Street.

Dr. D.P. Master.—South Shamshet Street, North Kalbadevi Road, West Shaik Memon Street, and East Abdul Rahiman Street.

Mr. Gunesham N. Nudkarney.—North Lohar Street, South Carnac Road, East Shaik Memon Street, and West Kalbadevi Road.

On Wednesday 260 houses, 16 tents, and one hut were visited in No. 2 district by the Justices, but no case was discovered.

## THE PLAGUE DISTRICTS AND THEIR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following is a revised list of the ten districts into which the city has been divided by the Plague Committee, each district having a medical officer in charge :—

1.—Upper Colaba and Lower Colaba—Surgeon-Major Calling.

2.—Fort North, Fort Southern and Esplanade—Surgeon-Major Damania, 22nd Regiment, B. I.

3.—Mandvi, Oomercarry, Chuckla and Dongree—Surgeon Bernaud, R. N.

4.—Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton.

5.—Dhobie Talao, Fanaswady, Girgaum and Chowpatty—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, 21st Regiment B I.

6—Kamatipoora, First Nagpada and Second Nagpada—Dr. R Pettigrew.

7—Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee—Dr. K. B. Shroff.

8—Khetwady, Byculla and Tardeo—Surgeon-Major Dean.

9.—Tarwady and Mazagon—Dr. Britto.

10.—Sion, Mahim, Worli and Parel—Surgeon-Captain Jennings.

164 sepoys, 46 ramoses and ten sowars have been distributed at the abovenamed districts for duty under the Plague Committee.

## SEARCHING FOR PATIENTS IN DHARAVI.

A good morning's work was done yesterday in the village of Dharavi, where the plague has been very severe, by Professor O. V. Muller, Surg.-Capt. Jennings, Dr. Dadyburjor, and four Justicies,

and went to live in it. Inquiry established the fact that the previous occupant had died in the hut of the plague. This will not occur again, for a little kerosine and a couple of lucifer matches made an end of it.

THE GOVERNOR OF DAMAUN'S DREAD.

A correspondent, writing from Damaun on Tuesday, states that the Governor of Damaun is in such great dread of the plague that he refuses to see even the Administrator in his palace, and the inhabitants of little Damaun have not had the good fortune to see the light of his countenance during the past month. He has almost shut himself up in his palace, refuses to allow anybody to see him there, and has stopped the boat communication between Little and Great Damaun. He does not approve of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's lymph; for had he been of a different opinion and encouraged inoculation, about 2,000 people would by this time have got the benefit of the lymph. However, Mr. Sorabjee Damaunwalla intends to call Dr. Kallapesi again to Damaun to inoculate people at his own expense. At his last visit, Dr. Kallapesi stayed in Damaun for four days, and earned the blessings of 900 people whom he inculated with Professor Haffkine's lymph. Had not the supply of lymph been exhausted, many more persons would have got themselves inoculated.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BULSAR.

A correspondent writes that the epidemic has not yet spent its force at Bulsar. On Monday last 29 persons were attacked, on Tuesday 15, of which 32 cases proved fatal. On Monday, the number of deaths among Mussulmans was 12, while on Tuesday it dropped to only 3. In all 97 persons were under treatment in the plague sheds; 47 having recovered and been discharged. The total number of cases up to date was 584, and the deaths 444. Dr. Kallapesi, during his visit to the town, inoculated 260 persons with Professor Haffkine's lymph.

BANDORA RETURNS.

The official returns of plague at Bandora, since the 24th instant, are as under:—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 24 March 1897 | 9 | 8 |
| 25 " | 8 | 7 |
| 26 " | 3 | 7 |
| 27 " | 3 | 4 |
| 28 " | 6 | 3 |
| 29 " | 3 | 4 |
| 30 " | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 35 | 37 |
| receding week | 38 | 36 |
| Reported previously | 903 | 775 |
| Total since outbreak | 977 | 818 |

The mortality during the week may be thus distributed:—Hill Road, 2; Bazaar Road, 5; Bombiwadi, 2; Bholwada, 1; Mangiane, 2; Kolwad, 3; Bandora Hill 1; Chimbai, 2; Sherli, 1: Chuin, 1; Dandia, 15; and Khad, 2—total 37.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 31st March, to 7 a.m., 1st April, four have been admitted; three died, one discharged cured, one convalesent, and twenty-seven remain under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Daily report of Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, shows:—Admitted 3; and remaining under treatment 10—six being males and four females.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

Return from 16th to 31st March—Admissions, 22 (1 varicella), deaths 10, discharged cured 12, under treatment 15—10 convalescent (1 varicilla). Mortality return of February plague cases—admissions, 72; deaths 42; mortality 58·3 per cent., exclusive of deaths within twenty-four hours after—admission; mortality 33·3 per cent.; and excluding 9 more deaths in the next twenty four hours—mortality 22·2 per cent.

DAMAUN.

The prevention to people of Damaun to enter or even cross any part of the British territory, coupled with the strict order of the Governor of Damaun, preventing communication between Upper and Lower Damaun, frightened many people of the latter place, and, yesterday, they waited upon Shet Sorabji, who in view of the emergency of the matter prepared a memorial, and after about 125 signatures were affixed thereto, it was dispatched to the Governor of Damaun. The memorialists complain that both the British territory and Upper Damaun are now closed to Lower Damaun; that they cannot obtain articles required for daily consumption, that the grain-dealers have raised the price of kada (inferior rice) to five annas per pail, that they cannot get fodder for their cattle, and they fear that all this will result in more death from want of food than from plague, whereas they find that, whereas provision is made for supplying, from Upper to Lower Damaun, a large quantity of toddy daily to the Abkari farmer, no provision at all has been made to convey necessary articles of daily consumption for them; that the dhobies being suddenly prevented by the British authorities from washing clothes in creeks in British territory, as was done from time immemorial, threatened to leave *en masse*, and thus the sanitary condition of the place was further endangered. They humbly pray that his Excellency, as the head of the Government, would in humane and merciful enough to requisition the British authorities to allow the creeks to be used by dhobess, as heretofore, and to allow to be passed from their territories essentially necessary articles for "human existence," and pray that he will allow similar articles from Upper Damaun to be conveyed to Lower Damaun even from behind the Fort from a distance. Dr. Virgilio, of the steam-boat Pejo, sent by the Goa Government on plague duty here, arrived on Monday evening. It is said he has brought with him nine tubes of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, but it appears before he commences to inoculate people, he will watch the state of the lymph inoculated by Dr. Kalapesi.—On Monday a bania of this place managed to escape the vigilance of the authorities at different stations, and carried two sick females all the way to the Damaun Road station, and, while about to take seats in the train for Bombay, the Cowasji Temooli found that the females were attacked with the plague, and sent them to the Plague Hospital at Vapi.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, show the following results:—

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Vetal | 6 | 0 |
| Rawiwar | 3 | 1 |
| Sakerwar | 2 | 0 |
| Nana | 1 | 0 |
| Ganesh | 8 | 0 |
| Bhowani | 4 | 0 |
| Gunj | 1 | 0 |
| Mangalwar | 1 | 0 |
| Shanwar | 1 | 0 |
| Raste | 1 | 0 |
| Budwar | 2 | 1 |
| Sadaseo | 2 | 0 |
| Kasba | 2 | 0 |
| Somwar | 1 | 1 |
| Narayan | 0 | 0 |
| Bhamburda | 0 | 0 |
| Nihal | 0 | 0 |
| Ghorpade | 0 | 0 |
| Plague Hospital | 10 | 21 |
| Total | 35 | 24 |
| Total to date | 1374 | 997 |

The total mortality from all causes was 42.

SIND.

KARACHI, March 29.

The plague returns yesterday show 31 new cases and 30 deaths. The mortality in the Lyari is very high.

One of the best sermons ever preached in Karachi was that of last Sunday by the Rev. Montague Sanders, prior to his departure for Murree, on transfer.

Mr. O'Conner's little girl, who is suffering from plague, is progressing very favorably at the Dufferin Hospital.

WANTED MORE POLICEMEN FOR THE THANA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The refugees from Bombay in some of the villages of this district have here and there raised a cry for more police. Accustomed as these people are to have a policeman in Bombay within hearing, it is natural they should feel a sense of insecurity in their retreats here. I understand a representation from the residents of Malad was recently made to the District Superintendant of Police for a few additional policemen to be stationed at that place, but the request was negatived, solely because that officer was ill-able to spare any man for that village. The reply, there can be little doubt, was based upon good reasons. Apart from the security of life and property to which these temporary settlers may consider themselves exposed, the permanent population of the Thana District has a substantial grievance in that respect. This large and populous area is not manned by a sufficient police force, and the police authorities are helpless to keep down the high rate of crime in Thana. For instance, to begin with, the village police establishment here consists of a patel and one Mahar, whereas, elsewhere, the watchmen of a village number from two to thirty. The Thana District has an area of 3,935 square miles, which is much more than double the areas of each of the Kaira and Surat districts. Our police force consists of 752 officers and men, whereas Surat has 813 and Kaira 712; and, Surat, be it remembered, has a population of about 1,70,000 less than Thana. Ahmedabad, on the other hand, with an area, almost the same as ours, has a force of 1,155. The result is obvious. In our district, the opportunities for the commission of crime are greater than in any of the above districts, and, as a matter of fact, the last report shows that the number of real cognizable cases reported to and dealt with in the district were 1,358—more than all the rest,—580 more than Kaira, 660 more than Surat, and 335 over and above Ahmedabad. Taking only the offences against property into consideration, viz., robbery, house-breaking, and theft, we find: Thana reports 557 cases, which is a hundred more than Kaira, and 373 more than Surat; whilst Ahmedabad, which has a population of a lakh more than our district, shows 80 cases less under these heads. The above facts speak for themselves, and are of sufficient significance, and I submit it may safely be asked at the hands of our Government, that a more equitable arrangement be sanctioned in the distribution of the force, in proportion to the area of the land, the population, and the prevalence of crime. The police of Thana is at present heavily handicapped. The demand of the police and of the people that they should be better manned, is perfectly legitimate, and deserves the careful attention of Government. As matters now stand, the official figures as to crime in the Thana District are hardly fair to the undermanned police force, or to the reputation of the industrious and peaceable population of this district.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIR HORMUSJI DADYSHET.

Poisar, April 1.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 23 March.

CAUSEWAY OFFICERS ALLOWANCES.

Submitted letter to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 12th November 1895, requesting that he will sanction an increase of Rs. 5 per mensem each to the wages of the four clerks and of Rs. 2 per mensem each to the wages of the four peons employed in collecting the Municipal toll on carts at the Mahim and Sion Causeways to cover Sunday and holiday work and train hire. Read letter from the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, dated 17th March 1897, intimating that provision has been made in the Municipal estimates for the abovementioned allowance, which may be paid from 1st March 1897. Read memorandum by the Assistant Secretary, dated 19th March 1897, saying that the Traffic Manager has, in anticipation of Trustees' sanction, provided in his estimate for similar allowances being given to two clerks and two peons employed at the same stations in collecting Town Duty and Port Trust charges.

Resolution.—The extra allowances of Rs. 5 per mensem each to six clerks and Rs. 2 per mensem each to six peons for night-work when employed on toll collections at Sion and Mahim are sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1897. The schedule should be amended accordingly, and the entry House-rent, Rs.10, under Sion Station should be deleted. The amount being the sum paid to Government for rent of the building used for an office, and not an allowance to to the clerk, should in future be included in the Budget under office contingencies.

THE CHYEBASSA'S CARGO.

Read letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., dated 5th March 1897, addressed to the traffic Manager, stating that the Chyebassa, which arrived from East Africa on 2nd February last, brought back from Zanzibar all her cargo for that port, the Portuguese authorities having prohibited its importation because of the plague in Bombay and the foul bill of health granted to the vessel; that this cargo, on being returned, was landed at Carnac Bunder, where it is now lying in a godown; that acting on an information received from South Africa, the cargo is being reshipped by the next steamer and requesting that, under the circumstances, ground-rent may be charged instead of the usual wharfage and extra fees.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager's recommendations to treat the cargo as transhipment and charge half wharfage and ground-rent instead of extra fees are approved. The sanction of Government should be applied for.

THE TRUSTEES LIABILITIES RE CARGO.

Read letter from the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 27th January 1897, submitting a claim, amounting to Rs. 135, for damage done to a case of tricycles ex s.s. Shannon, the accident being attributed to the carelessness of the crane-driver. Read letter to the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 22nd February 1897, saying that from inquiries made the accident does not appear to be attributable to any neglect of the crane-driver, but to certain goods having been put in the open square of the hatch which caused them to strike the combings and fall back into the hold, and that, on a similar claim being brought in a court of law at home, it was held that a crane-driver hired by a ship on the conditions which obtain in the Trustees' Docks was the servant of the ship and that the ship was responsible for any accident while the crane was in their use. Read letter from the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 10th March 1897, saying that he has inquired further into the matter and that there is, no doubt the blame attaches to the crane-driver. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee saying that from the account given in the P. & O. Superintendent's letter it is clear that the stevedore's foreman was primarily in fault for slinging the goods in such a way as to foul the combings; that Dock by-law No. 51 was not adhered to; and that they continue to maintain the position that the cranemen are under the control of the stevedores, and the Trustees cannot therefore be held liable for consequences.

Resolution.—The opinion of the Docks Committee is concurred in. The Trustees cannot admit any liability in a case of this kind.

GOVERNMENT AND CAPITAL DEBT.

Submitted para. 2 of Government Resolution Marine Department, No. 253, dated 10th November 1896, reviewing the Trustees' Administration Report for 1895-96. "Para 2—The history of the capital debt during the year under report does not appear to be quite clearly explained, for, whereas it appears from paragraph 6 of the Chairman's Report that debt was reduced from Rs. 5,07,58,000 to Rs. 5,06,85,993, it is stated in paragraph 80 that the debt was increased by Rs. 9,05,236 on account of expenditure on capital works. It seems, however, that of the, latter sum only Rs. 1,35,857 was met from a loan raised in the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5,01,581 being met from the 1½ lakhs loan of the previous year, and Rs. 2,07,798 consisting of a temporary advance from cash balances. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to be furnished with further explanation as to this temporary advance." Read note by the Chairman, dated 5th March 1897 concurred in by the Trustees, saying it should be explained, in reply to para. 2 of the resolution, that the remarks in para. 6 of the report were intended to illustrate the state of the debt as shown in the general balance sheet pages 2 and 3, of the accounts; that it would have made the matter clearer had a few words been added to the effect that a further liability under debt had been incurred by advances from cash balances which would be adjusted on the issue of a new loan to which the sanction of Government had been obtained; that, as regards the temporary advance, it should be explained that the sanction of Government was obtained during the year to the prosecution of several works (*e.g.*, the Mody Bay South Reclamation for Bulk Oil), for which provision was made in the loan of 10½ lakhs also sanctioned by Government that by deferring the actual issue of the loan and meeting expenditure from current balances a more favourable rate was secured and interest was saved, and the procedure was, in accordance with the suggestion the Government of India themselves advised in their letter of 31st March 1874, communicated in Government Resolution No. 544, dated 23rd April 1874, which the Trustees have frequently followed, it being obviously both convenient and unobjectionable.

Resolution.—The explanation should be furnished in the terms of the Chairman's note.

THE ISSAPAZELLA BUNDER.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 20th March 1897, forwarding plan No. 4763—M-3 for filling in Basin No. 1 at Issfazella Bunder, together with an estimate amounting to Rs. 35,041, exclusive of establishment charges, and stating that the area to be reclaimed measures 20,216 4-9 square yards.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. Expenditure should in the first instance be restricted to the amount of the Budget grant, namely, Rs. 18,000. Should, however, the Engineer find that there will be any material advantage in completing a larger proportion of the work this season, he should apply for a further allotment later on.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 12th March 1897, reporting, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 410, dated 29th December 1896, that Indian coal was tried during January and February and the current months in the Docks Workshops and Dredgers; that Giridhi and Deshergur coals have proved the most satisfactory; that these coals of good quality have been proved to be suitable for all requirements and the consumption would probably not exceed between 10 and 15 per cent. more then English coal, but Seebpore and Singareni coals have not given satisfactory results. Read memorandum from the Engineer, No. 703-4, dated 20th February 1897, forwarding a list of the market prices of coal on that day.

Resolution.—Tenders should now be invited for the supply of both Giridhi and Deshergur coals to meet the estimated requirements for the remainder of the year ending 31st December 1897.

The Following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 19th March 1897. | Total from 1st April 1896 to 19th March 1897. | For week ending 19th March 1896. | Total from 1st April 1895 to 19th March 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 18 | 964 | 19 | 971 |
| " out of harbour | 17 | 907 | 21 | 981 |
| " transported | 3 | 544 | 8 | 563 |
| " attended to | 4 | 78 | ... | 67 |
| " warped | 1 | 55 | ... | 80 |

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## MR. SHROFF AND THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

COUNSEL'S OPINION ON ITS POWERS.

MR. J. D. INVERARITY, barrister-at-law, has in reply to queries from Mr. K. M. Shroff given an opinion as to the legality of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Government Notification of March 5 instituting the Plague Committee, but by which no machinery was provided for the transfer of the control of Municipal funds for the Committee's purposes. In consequence of this opinion Mr. Shroff has intimated his intention of moving the following resolution at the next meeting of the Corporation:—"That with reference to subjoined counsel's opinion in regard to Government Notification, No. 1204-702 P., General Department, dated Bombay Castle, 5th March, 1897, the President be requested to submit the same to Government with a request that H. E. the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to provide the necessary machinery with the view to make paras. 3 and 4 of the said Notification operative and effective. That meanwhile copies of the said opinion be forwarded for the information of the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Plague Committee." The case as stated and the counsel's opinion are given below:—

The querist is a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and also a member of the Standing Committee.

Recently his Excellency the Governor addressed a letter to the President of the Corporation, informing the Corporation of the appointment of what is known as the Gatacre Plague Committee. Copy of the letter will be seen in the accompanying print marked A.

The Corporation appointed a Committee of its members to report on the Governor's letter.

The report of the Committee (see print B herewith sent) came on for consideration at the last meeting of the Corporation when Mr. Shroff moved an amendment in the terms following:—

That the consideration of the Committee's report be deferred for a week, and in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the joint opinion of counsel (one of whom should be the Advocate-General) on the following points:—

(1) Whether paragraph 1 of Government Notification No. 1204-702-P., dated 5th March, 1897, is operative, specially having regard to Sections 37 (1) and (2), 50, and 51 of Section one, the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, and whether the appointment of Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. James require the approval of the Corporation of the Standing Committee?

(2) Whether having regard to Section 68 of the Municipal Act and Sections 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, and 429 of the same, is paragraph 2 of the same Notification operative?

(3.) Whether having regard to Section 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, and 83, of the Municipal Act, is paragraph 3 of the said Notification operative?

(1) The general rule is that where there are two Acts of the Legislature, and they cannot co-exist without the object of the later Act being defeated (2), the latter one, the earlier one is *pro tanto* repealed by implication, and the question, therefore, is whether the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 gives authority to the Local Government to issue the Notification in question. If it does, I don't think it matters what the provisions of the Municipal Act are, as they would be repealed by implication.

The Notification purports to be issued under Section 2, Sub-section 1, of Act 3 of 1897, and I see no objection to paras. 1 and 2 of that Notification.

As to para. 3 it is very badly drawn, and according to the literal meaning which the Committee may directs that any measure which the Committee may order shall be at once carried into effect by the different persons or classes of persons mentioned in that para, *e. g.*, if the Committee ordered a house to be pulled down the Municipal Corporation, all officers and servants of the company, all public servants, and all persons employed by the Committee would have to hurry off and pull that house down. Para. 3 also does not confine the operation of that para. to such measures as the Committee are empowered to take under para. 2, but refers to any measures, whatever, *e. g.*, if the Committee ordered the Municipal Fund to be blown up as a means of preventing the plague, para. 3 would apparently apply to such an order. I suppose what was meant by para. 3 was that any measures ordered by the Committee within their powers under para. 2 should be carried out by such of the persons as are mentioned in para. 3 that ought to be ordered by the Committee to carry them out, and if that is the meaning, I should be of opinion that the para. 3 is valid. As drawn, however, I consider it to go beyond the powers given by Act 3 of 1897 to Government. The person to act upon what measures are necessary to prevent plague is the Governor in Council or local Government when authorised under Sub-section 3, Section 2, and this duty cannot be delegated to the Committee, or anyone else. Having decided on the measures which are necessary, I think the committee could act upon the opinion of the Health Officer as to the details of such measures, *e. g.*, if Government decided that all insanitary houses should be pulled down, I think the committee could decide what houses were insanitary. I think this answers questions 1, 2, and 3.

(4) Whether paragraph 4 of the Notification is operative, having regard to Section III to 118 of the Municipal Act, and whether under Section 116 of the Act the Standing Committee and the Secretary will be justified in refusing to pass cheques for expenditure incurred under paragraph 4 of the Notification.

(4) I think the Notifications, para 4, is not authorised by Act III of 1897, Section 2, Sub-section 1, as it is badly drawn, as it does not mention any person, by whom the expenses are to be paid; it merely says out of the Municipal Fund. I was inclined to think this, perhaps, might be sufficient as to the manner in which the expenses were to be paid, but on further consideration. I think this is not so. The machinery and conditions for drawing on the Municipal Fund provided by the Bombay Municipal Act are not interfered with, and I think they are still in force, and that no cheques need be signed except in accordance with those provisions. I think the Trustees of the Municipal Fund, *viz.* the Corporation (Section 111) could be ordered to pay the expenses incurred in carrying out the measures mentioned in para. 2, but not for measures beyond those mentioned in para. 2. I presume para. 4 meant that the Corporation should pay out of the Municipal Fund, but it does not say so, and no machinery is provided for the making of such payments or for drawing on the Municipal Fund for the purpose.

(5) Under what sections of the Municipal Act, and the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 can paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Notification be considered to be operative and legal?

(5) See previous answers. The notification is only valid under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and derives no force from anything in the Municipal Act.

(6) What is the "control" referred to in Chapter XX. of the Municipal Act, and whether such "control" can be exercised by the issue of Notification No. 1204, General Department, dated 5th March, 1897?

(6) This Chapter XX. has nothing to do with the Notification. It applies only in cases where the Corporation fail in their duty, and the Government take steps under that chapter which they have not done. "Control" I understand to be the right given to the Government to intervene upon complaint made in case the Corporation do not carry out their duties under the Sections mentioned in Section 518.

(7) Whether it is necessary to amend the Municipal Act in order to legalise the operation of the Notification in questions.

(7) No, except in the case of the making of payments out of the Municipal Fund. Assuming para 4 to be valid, it may be necessary to provide for the necessary machinery to draw on such expenditure is not the Municipal Fund if entered in the Budget grant.

(8) To state the position of the Corporation in regard to the Notification in question.

8. The position of the Corporation is sufficiently indicated in the previous answers. As Government have the power to make the Corporation pay the expenses alluded to the objection to para. 4 is a technical one, and could be got over by a further Notification. Although para. 3 is open to the objections pointed out, yet if it really was intended to mean what I have supposed was intended, there seems no objection to it.

9. And generally.

(9) Under Section 1 Sub-section 3 of General Clauses Act 1868 the term "person" includes a Corporation.

March 25, 1897. J. D. INVERARITY.

WITH respect to some recent remarks of ours about the state of unrest at present prevailing in the Punjab, owing to the antagonism freshly aroused between the Hindus and Muhammadans, we now hear that the police in Amritsar are in possession of a placard, giving notice that the death of Mr. Nicholl of that city will take place on April 11th. Mr. Nicholl does not appear to be very terrified at the announcement, and remarks that his friends might have selected a more convenient day for themselves, as the 11th falls on a Sunday, a day on which he is not much abroad. The extension of these threats to Europeans shows that this movement is purely a *badmash* one and probably is more intended to create uneasiness than actually dangerous. It is none the less, however, well worth the serious attention of the police.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

WHEN Mr. Justice Beverley proceeds home on leave next month, the officiating appointment in the Calcutta High Court will, it is understood, fall to Mr. C. L. Wilkins, Legal Remembrancer, Bengal.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON'S son sustained a severe accident at Saugram. He was out shooting on the estate of the Raja of Jhind, when his horse reared and fell backwards, the rider sustaining a compound fracture of the leg near the ankle.

MR. ALAN CADELL has rejoined the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces on termination of his duty as Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE services of Mr. R. E. Aclom, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. His place will be taken by Mr. G. J. Noble.

MR. C. H. JOPP, I.C.S., on return to duty, is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, will act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, during the absence of Mr. J. L. Johnstone, I.C.S., on leave.

MR. REGINALD HART, of the Comptroller-General's Office, will probably act as Director-General of Statistics when Mr. O'Conor takes privilage leave a few weeks hence.

PENDING the completion of the repairs to the boat-bridge over the river Jhelum at Khushab, arrangements have been made for a service of ferry boats on the main stream.

NAWAB ALI KADR, son of the late Nawab Mosun-ud-doula, brother of the ex-King of Oudh, died on Tuesday (30 Mar.) somewhat suddenly, and was interred in the family tomb the same evening. He was greatly esteemed by every section of the community and was held in special regard in European society.

IN the case of Ellahi Bux, the Cawnpore merchant, against whom a case was brought some months ago for infraction of the trade mark of Messrs. J. Rodgers and Sons of Sheffield, the Government, we understand, have decided to appeal against the decision of the Cawnpore Magistrate, and the case is fixed to be heard on Friday in the Allahabad High Court before Sir John Edge and Mr. Justice Blair.

LORD AND LADY ELGIN and party arrived at Lucknow on Monday morning, and were met at the station by Sir A. MacDonnell. In the afternoon, his Excellency conferred with the Commissioners of Divisions on famine affairs, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces also arrived at Government House for a similar purpose. At 10 o'clock, at night, the Viceregal party left for Umballa.

IN the Allahabad High Court, on Monday, the suit of Babu Jwala Sahai *versus* The Secretary of State for India in Council through the Collector of Shahjehanpur and another was down for hearing. It was announced, however, that a compromise had been arranged, the terms being the withdrawal of the two suits pending, and the payment by the Secretary of State to the plaintiff of the sum of Rs. 40,000. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair expressed the opinion that it was a very reasonable and proper settlement of the case.

COLONEL BAIRD, Mint Master, Calcutta, retires from the service at the end of April.

THE survey for the proposed line of railway from Krishnaganj Bazaar to Magura *via* Kote Chandpore, is to be taken in hand at once.

IN connection with the proposed transfer of Chittagong Division to Assam, it is understood that a scheme for the creation of a separate commission of Covenanted Civil Servants is under consideration.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by his Personal Staff, and the Hon'bles Mr. Bolton, Mr. Risley, and Mr. Finucane, will leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on Monday, the 5th instant, the Secretariat establishment following on the 15th idem.

THE Madras Government has accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 11,540 for the introduction of Winter's patent block apparatus on the section of the South Indian Railway between Mayavaram and Tanjore. The board of directors of the South Indian Railway is anxious that Winter's apparatus should be introduced on the whole of its line as funds permit.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway in the week ending 20th March, are Rs. 1,279,119; miles open 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 753. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 1,076,429; miles open, 1,699·70; per mile open, Rs. 603; increase, Rs. 2,02,690; per mile open, Rs. 120. From 1st Jan., 1897, to 20th March, 1897, Rs. 13,596,383. From 1st Jan., 1896, to 20th March, 1896, Rs. 12,049,351. Increase, Rs. 6,47,032.

ON the 21st ultimo, an aerolite fell at Saigon to the great terror of the natives, who, next day, crowded to the temples to ascertain from the priests what the sign foreboded. It came within sight at about half-past seven at night from the south-west, moving with prodigious speed and shining with a dazzling brightness. The aerolite burst like an enormous shell and scattered bright fragments in all directions. Several scientists at Saigon are collecting particulars as regards the path of the meteor, and are collating information on the subject.

AT the annual meeting of the Eurassin and Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, held on Monday, among other matters discussed, Mr. L. W. D'Cruz informed the meeting that a Government Resolution would shortly issue, the effect of which would be to permit Anglo-Indians and Eurasians to join certain Government appointments on favourable terms. This concession, the speaker said, was largely due to Sir Alfred Croft and had been sanctioned by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Mr. D'Cruz said he was precluded from giving further details at present. On the other hand, the Rev. Father Neut informed the meeting that he had it on the best authority that proposals had been sent to the Secretary of State to close three of the most important Government avenues to people born and educated in India, namely, certain appointments in the superior Public Works Department and the superior Traffic Department and the superior Accounts Department. He considered this a serious matter, and moved a resolution (which was unanimously carried) that a joint representation by all Eurasian and Anglo-Indian associations in India should immediately be made to the Government and the Secretary of State requesting them to postpone their decision till they had considered a united representation on the subject.

JUSTICES GORDON AND GHOSE, delivered an interesting judgment as to the manner in which purdanashin ladies, who are witnesses in criminal cases, are to be examined. The judgment is based on the application of a Hindu lady of rank, of Calcutta, who was summoned to appear before the Chief Residency Magistrate to give evidence in a criminal case, but who objected to attend, on the ground that she had never before appeared in any Court in a public place, and asking that a commission might issue for her examination. This question is continually cropping up, and the ruling now laid down will doubtless have the effect of settling the matter once for all. If these ladies do not mind the expense involved in such cases, they can as their lordships said, always have a commission. "If the lady will take a house," said their lordships, "or a suit of rooms not far from the Magistrate's Court, and if she will pay all the costs which the Magistrate may deem reasonable and proper, we will not enforce her attendance in Court, and she will be examined in the place so appointed in the presence of the parties concerned, and in the manner in which purdanashin ladies are generally examined."

## THE FAMINE.

Mr. E. Lawrence, the Accountant General in Bombay, has written to the District Officers a letter in which he say:—

In order that the indirect charges due to famine may be readily ascertained when required later on, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to arrange to keep, as far as possible, a separate record of all extra expenditure incurred on account of travelling allowances, supplies and services and contingent charges indirectly connected with the present scarcity. Arrangements will be made in this office for keeping a separate record of all such establishment charges. It is not intended that the present procedure of submitting bills should in any way be departed from and the separate record referred to above need be merely in the form of a statement filed in this office. If, for instance, an officer incurs in a month extra contingent charges on account of famine to the extent of Rs. 50, while the total contingent charges are Rs. 250, the total expenditure will be drawn from the Treasury as usual; but an entry will be made in the statement referred to above showing the month, bill number and amount (Rs. 50) of extra expenditure due to famine. It should be distinctly understood that these instructions apply to indirect charges only, and not to any direct charges due to famine, instructions regarding which were conveyed in my General letter No. T. A. M. 23323, dated 30th January 1897.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 30th March were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 6 feet 3 inches against 6 feet 7 inches same date last year. Rabi harvesting and ensuing year's kharif preparations progressing. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts.

Shikarpur.—Rabi flourishing though slightly injured in some places by westerly winds. Average price of staple food-grains 10 seers per rupee. Prices generally high. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops being harvested in seven talukas. Kharif cultivation progressing in three talukas. Cattle in fair condition except in three talukas. Price of red rice 16 seers per rupee in Tando Bago and 13 seers per rupee in Tando Allahyar; of bajri 10½ and jowari 11 seers per rupee in Shahdadpur. Prices otherwise unchanged.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight drizzle at Jacobabad and Kashmor, hail at Shahdadpur, but no damage done. Rabi flourishing in Thul and Kashmor talukas, injured in Garhi in Jacobabad Taluka, by frost in Shahdadpur Taluka. Fodder sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of rabi commenced. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average prices unchanged, wheat being 8 and bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 27th March 1897).—Reaping of wheat and picking of cotton nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of food-grains steady but high: jowar 10 seers 40 tolas, bajri 10 seers, wheat 8 seers 40 tolas, rice second sort 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Harvesting of rabi crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample. Labour sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 27th March 1897).—Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, rice 8 seers per rupee. Cattle healthy except in Mehmadabad Taluka.

Broach.—Cotton picking and threshing of wheat continue. Wheat has already been spoiled and cotton crop is withering in parts of Vagra Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. District average prices of food-grains: last week—wheat 8 seers 2 chataks, bajri 8 seers 5 chataks, pulse 7 seers 14 chataks, jowari 11 seers, rice 8 seers 2 chataks; present week—wheat 8 seers 2 chataks, bajri 8 seers 1 chataks, pulse 7 seers 7 chataks, jowar 10 seers 15 chataks, rice 8 seers 5 chataks.

Surat.—(For week ending 27th March 1897).—Cotton picking completed except in Mandvi Taluka. Outturn of cotton in Mandvi Taluka estimated at 10 annas. Fodder supply good. Prices of food-grains steady except in Olpad and Chorasi talukas, where they have been annas 5 and 4 respectively. Prices of food-grain (jowar): Olpad 10 seers 2 chataks, Chorasi 11 seers, Bardoli 10 seers 9 chataks, Jalalpor 10 seers 8 chataks, Chickli 10 seers 11 chataks, Pardi 10 seers 7 chataks, Mandvi 10 seers 10 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers 15 chataks.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif and reaping of rabi in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. Ploughing for the next season continues. Grass scanty. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in two talukas. Prices of food grains per rupee: last week—wheat 7 seers 9 chataks, bajri 7 seers 14 chataks, jowari 8 seers 9 chataks, rice 6 seers 9 chataks; present week—wheat 7 seers 5 chataks, bajri 7 seers 12 chataks, jowari 8 seers 9 chataks, rice 6 seers 8 chataks.

Nasik.—(For week ending 29th March 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 34 inches 34 cents. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Rab burning in Igatpuri Taluka and rab collection in Dindori and Peint talukas continues. Reaping and threshing of rabi crops in progress. The state of standing rabi crops—bagayat and good. Fodder not sufficient except in Dangi villages.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 30th, *nil* on 26th and 2° cool on 29th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Rab spreading and burning in progress. Reaping of rabi crops completed in Yada and Bhiwndi Taluka and in progress elsewhere. No rabi crops raised in Salsette, Dahanu, Shahapur, Mokhada and Murbad. The outturn of rabi crops is estimated at annas 12 in Umbargaon, Mahim and Bassein, at annas 7 in Vada, at annas 2 in Kalyan and at annas 8 in Bhiwndi talukas. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab collection and burning in progress. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops nearly completed in places. Price of rice at Alibag 8 seers 35 tolas. Price stationary elsewhere except in Karjat and Khalapur talukas, where it has risen by 47 and 31 tolas respectively, and in Nagothna Pathe where it has fallen by 20 tolas. Fodder and water supply sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops almost completed. Rab burning in progress. No change in the price of rice. Cattle healthy except in Dapoli and Dapoli talukas.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. The prices of jowari and bajri are stationary throughout the district except in Junnar and Mawal talukas.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Threshing continues. Fodder supply scarce. Condition of cattle growing worse throughout. District average price of jowari 9 seers 44 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 27th March 1897.—Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, Barsi 16 inches 12 cents, Madha 8 inches 68 cents, Karmala 10 inches 55 cents, Pandharpur 10 inches 90 cents, Sangola 8 inches 11 cents, and Malsiras 8 inches 52 cents. No rain during week. Ploughing commenced for hot weather crops in a few garden lands. Harvesting of irrigated jowari and wheat in progress. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Karmala and fall in Sangola Taluka.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S article dealing with a matter of recent controversy will have the title Soliloquium and Postscript on the Pope and Anglican Orders. With it, in his first volume of Later Gleanings—so he names this series—there will be twelve other papers on theological and ecclesiastical questions.

Professor Dicey has been revising, for a fresh edition, his work on the English Constitution. This will be the fifth edition since the book first appeared twelve years ago. The fact is a testimony to the position which it has taken as an authority on its subject. New, as on previous occasions, it will deal with new points calling for attention.

A biography of Mr. Cecil Rhodes is to be published by Messrs. Chapman. As the sub-title quite frankly states, it is also an appreciation. The writer does not give his name, but uses the *nom de guerre* Imperialist. This signature has latterly appeared in one of the magazines, and it is said to represent a gentleman who has long known Mr. Rhodes. Indeed, a great point claimed for the biography is its authority and fresh information. Dr. Jameson is contributing reminiscences of Mr. Rhodes, of whom there will be portraits.

An absolutely definite word may be said as to Mr. Justin McCarthy's new volume of the History of Our Own times. It proposes to pass in review all that has happened in the affairs of the Empire from the year 1880 until the now very near Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's reign. The author trusts that the general public, from knowledge of the previous volumes, may be disposed to believe that it is written without undue sway of party or partisan feeling. Mr McCarthy follows this general rule in writing history—to take care of the important events and let the small ones come in as they will.

Mr. Murray hopes to publish the life of Jowett within the next ten days. It is in two large volumes, and has some interesting illustrations. One of these shows a sketch, made by Lord Carlisle, of Mazzini and Jowett in eager conversation. The biography naturally divides itself into two sections, the period before Jowett became Master of Balliol and the period of the Mastership. Dr. Lewis Campbell writes of the first division in the first volume, Dr. Evelyn Abbott of the second in the second volume, and he is responsible for the life generally.

The plan followed in both volumes is the same a few letters being worked into the narrative while others are appended to the chapters according to their dates. The latter may be said to illustrate the text, since they give Jowett's own words, thoughts, and feelings at the time. The biography is peculiar in one respect, for it contains no letters written to Jowett by other people. He gave instructions in his will that all these were to be destroyed. In preparing the biography the authors have received assistance from a variety of quarters. Lord Bowen was much interested in the book, and the present Master of Balliol has seen it.

Mr. H. W. Fincham, a prominent member of the Ex-Libris Society, is engaged upon a work which Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish. It refers to the artists and engravers of British and American bookplates. There will be a list of about 1,400 artists and engravers and a description of more than 5,000 of the bookplates which they have produced. The only similar lists at present available are those by the late Lord de Tabley, of about 200 engravers, and of Mr. Lichtenstein and Mr. Dexter Allen, containing less than 100. To bookplate collectors this work will, therefore, be very important. The ordinary edition is limited to 1,000 copies, and a large-paper edition to fifty copies.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's Life of Robert the Bruce will be published by Putnam. It is one of the Heroes of the Nations Series, and Bruce is here viewed as the liberator and, indeed, the maker of the Scottish nation. Sir Herbert has had to contend with a great difficulty inseparable from the time of his hero. That is the absence of clear and accurate historical records, such as we shall leave to those who come five centuries after us. He has had to disentangle fact from tradition, and as one result of that operation he throws over the familiar incident of Bruce and the spider. This will be a hard blow to some folks, but there is plenty of colour left in the record of Bruce.

The fullest details are now available as to the history of the Royal Navy which Mr. Laird Clowes is editing for Messrs. Sampson Low. The first volume will cover the period 1066 to 1603, while the second will come up to 1700 and the third to 1802. Here a notable epoch is reached in our naval history, and so the whole of volume four will be needed to cover it. Beginning in the year of Waterloo, the fifth volume is to take the reader to the period in which we are now living. As has been mentioned, the contributors to the history include Captain Mahan, Sir Clements Markham, Mr. H. W. Wilson, and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham has written a preface for a book which Mr. Elkin Mathews will shortly publish. It is by Mr. Lewis Hartley, it bears the title The Canon, and it refers to a hard problem. Amongst the ancient peoples of civilisation there was a literary and artistic canon which was regarded as something almost holy. Mr. Hartley here endeavours to read into what constituted the canon of the priest, the artist, the writer, of antiquity. He goes, for example, to points in the descriptions of the Tabernacle and Solomon's Temple, and endeavours to interpret their symbolical meaning. That interpretation becomes a search-light on the whole canon in question.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus announce a new novel, with an Anglo-Australian setting, by Mrs. Campbell Praed. It is entitled Nulma.—Mr. Heinemann will publish three volumes of fiction, namely, Cottage Folk, a group of south country stories, by Mrs. Comyns Carr; The Outspan, some South African yarns, by Mr. J. P. FitzPatrick; and Love for a Key, a Pioneer novel, by G. Colmore (Mrs. Dunn).—The next volume in Macmillan's series of illustrated novels is to be Captain Marryat's Poor Jack.—Messrs. White will publish The Coachman's Club of Mr. G.R. Sims, and a story by Miss Annie Thomas, having the title Essentially Human.—In the Crucible, a story by Miss Grace Litchfield, an American writer, is being published by Messrs. Putnam.

Colonel Malleson has written a volume on the lakes and rivers of Austria. It will be published on Monday by Messrs. Chapman.—A new and cheap edition of Mr. H. M. Stanley's Darkest Africa is being prepared by Messrs. Sampson Low. The price will be five shillings.—A uniform edition of the Hibbert Lectures is being published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate at three and sixpence.—Mr. H.C. Thompson's account of a journey through the Western Balkans will be published by Mr. Heinemann on the 22nd instant. The title is The Outgoing Turk.—The Rev. Frederic Rendall has edited, with notes, the Acts of the Apostles, in Greek and English. The volume will be published soon by Messrs. Macmillan.—Mr. Benjamin Kidd's Social Evolution has recently been translated into Russian. The Russian translator is Mr. I. M. Rubinoff, and the book contains two prefaces, one being a translation of Professor Weismann's preface to the German edition, the other from the pen of Mr. N. K. Mikhailovsky, a popular Russian writer.

The next interesting book on Arctic life will probably be one by Mr. Harry de Windt, who, at the end of 1895, started on a trip from New York to Paris by land. He travelled northwards, from Vancouver, through Alaska, and then by ship from the American side of Behring's Straits to the Siberian coast opposite. If beating a record be in itself an inspiring soul's desire, then Mr. Harry de Windt has had the felicity of living for some months in the walrus skin mansions of the dirtiest race of human beings who have ever burdened this planet. To say that Mr. de Windt's Siberian hosts, the Tchuktchis, toast each other in seal oil (when they can't get Bory whiskey from the whalers), and that they have neither morals nor manners, would be putting the case very mildly. The book upon which Mr. de Windt is now engaged will perhaps be finished this summer.


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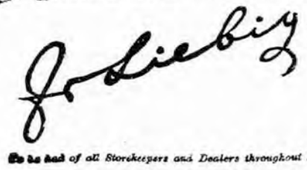

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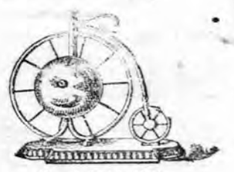

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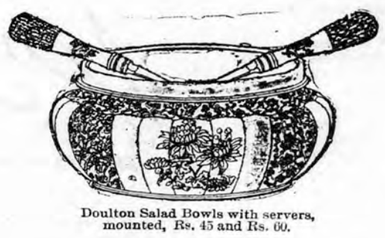

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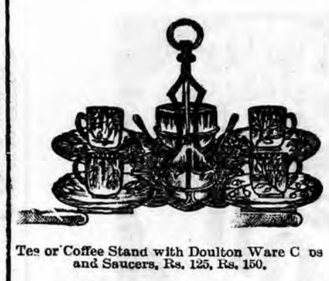

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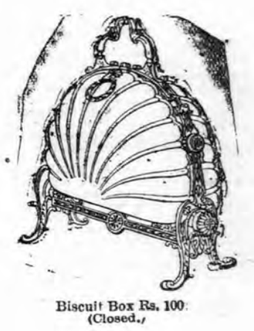

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